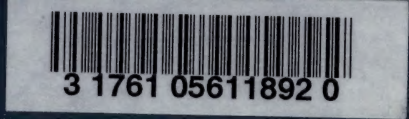
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BRITISH HERALDRY

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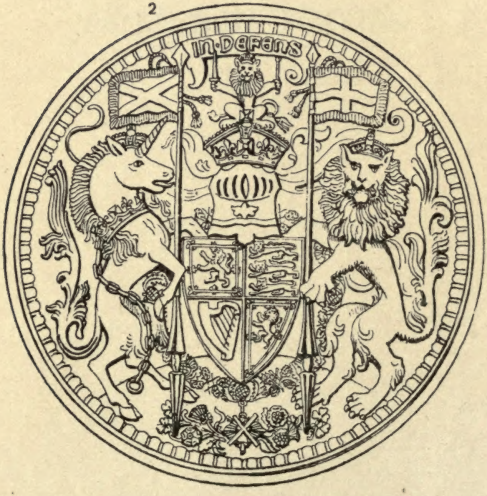

1, Arms of James I. 2, Great Seal of Scotland

BRITISH HERALDRY

BY

CYRIL DAVENPORT

V.D., J.P., F.S.A.

WITH 210 ILLUSTRATIONS BY THE AUTHOR

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BRITISH HERALDRY

CHAPTER I

The Beginnings of Armory—The Bayeux Tapestry—Early Heraldic Manuscripts—The Heralds' College—Tournaments

ARMORY finds its beginnings among the pictorial devices which were used as individual or tribal marks of identification by ancient peoples. Such clan or family devices were in the nature of badges rather than of crests or coats-of-arms, and their adoption at a certain stage of civilization became necessary because naked savages were much alike, and without some well-known mark tatooed on the skin or carried on the person in some prominent way, friends and foes in the mass would be indistinguishable. Early tribal or totem devices were almost invariably the figure of some living creature, and they were put wherever identification was advisable, marked on the skin, worked into clothing, painted on tents and other belongings (Plate I, 2), in fact shown universally as conveniently as might be. Whenever an animal was chosen as a tribal mark, the animal itself was invariably sacred to all members of the tribe, and looked upon as a beneficent and powerful ally in all ways, especially in war. Among the North American Indians especially, where large tribes were powerful and quarrelsome, the system of totem marks was at one time highly developed.

PLATE I

Much about this most interesting subject will be found in the American novels of Fenimore Cooper, especially in those in which he depicts the delightful old hunter, "Leather Stocking".

In classical authors many instances occur in which individual devices are mentioned; an excellent and full account of these may be found in Fox-Davies' *Art of Heraldry*, published in London in 1904. But perhaps the most convincing evidence of the existence of armorial designs at an early period exists on early pottery, where

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I

1, English shield, from the Bayeux tapestry, eleventh century, A.D. 2, Prehistoric North American tent with armorial totem upon it. 3, Rhodian warrior with armorial shield, about seventh century, B.C. 4, Standard of Duke William of Normandy, from the Bayeux tapestry, eleventh century, A.D. 5, Athene with armorial shield; Greek, about fifth century, B.C. 6, Norse chessman of walrus ivory; warrior with armorial shield; about twelfth century, A.D. 7, Standard of King Harold from the Bayeux tapestry, eleventh century, A.D. 8, Norman shield from the Bayeux tapestry, eleventh century, A.D. 9, Dragon standard of Wessex, from the Bayeux tapestry, eleventh century, A.D.

numbers of instances can easily be found (Plate I, 3, 5). But there is no evidence of any hereditary principle until quite late, indeed not until armour became general and a great leader's device, well known and esteemed, was used after his death by his sons and successors. As soon as this idea spread and was generally adopted, heralds became a necessity, and they had to see to the ordering and proper differentiation of the chosen devices, to protect the "copyright" of a particular badge, crest, or coat-of-arms against any infringement, and to see to it that no two men should wear exactly the same device. From the

beginning heralds were non-combatants, and they had many privileges and were most highly esteemed and honoured; like modern ambassadors their persons were almost sacred.

Shields have always been the most obvious articles of warfare to carry ornamental devices. Not only does the surface of a shield of any shape invite decoration, but the bars, bands, and studs with which it was often built up themselves suggest some symmetrical arrangement and distinctive colouring. When geometrical ornamentation, which was probably the earliest, gradually became obsolete or nearly so, then animal forms were largely used, and when true heraldry came into being, it showed the influence of both of these types of symbolism, animate and inanimate.

Many curious instances of warriors carrying large shields with geometrical pattern upon them, often nearly resembling modern heraldic types, are found on ancient chessmen, carved in bone or ivory (Plate I, 6).

On the so-called Bayeux tapestry, a curious piece of historical needlework and the only contemporary record of the dress worn here at the time of the Norman Conquest, are several instances of devices borne on shields. These devices appear for the most part to have been painted, but the numerous studs or points shown were probably constructional.

The French warriors carry shields bearing the device of a wyvern, not always the same in detail, but in general idea only; it appears to me that this device was clearly a mark of the French army (Plate I, 8). The majority of the shields only show their inner sides. In two instances, however, a similar wyvern appears as a standard in a curious form, it looks like a skin blown out. One of

these standards is held by a knight who shows on his shield a different device to that on any other shield, it may be described as a barrulet between four roundels. This wyvern standard has been commonly claimed as a representation of the Dragon of Wessex (Plate I, 9), the knight bearing it is standing in a mixed group of warriors, both French and English, and on the ground near his feet is another similar standard. I imagine, however, that this knight is either a Frenchman, or that if he is English he captured the wyvern standard from the French. Certainly the similarity between the wyverns that show on the French shields and on these two standards is close.

The English warriors also show a distinctive design upon their shields, it is a wavy cross with roundels in the quarters (Plate I, 1), and it shows in most cases where the outer side of the shield is visible. Both these as well as the French shields are variously coloured, mostly red and blue. There are two smaller devices on the same piece of needlework that also appear to have been carefully designed so as to mark the two distinct nationalities. They are to be found on the small standards that are carried by the attendant knights or esquires of the two leaders. Tostius, the standard bearer of Duke William, shows on his standard a device of a cross between four roundels, within a square, the end of the standard being divided into three points (Plate I, 4). The same device, with small differences, shows on other standards borne by standard bearers probably at the head of separate divisions or regiments.

A similar standard is carried by Harold's standard bearer, but in this case there are only shown two roundels, one below the other, within a rectangular border, as a

device. The end of the standard is divided into four points (Plate I, 7).

It seems, therefore, that some sort of distinctive national marking was used at the time of Duke William's invasion, and that the French badge was a wyvern and the English badge a wavy cross. On standards the French device was a cross and the English only roundels. There is no other authority to consult, so all we can do is to endeavour to interpret the quite possibly inaccurate representations on the Bayeux tapestry, and from this at all events it seems probable that in the eleventh century, both here and abroad, marks and devices analogous to the tribal or totem designs so often found in use among primitive peoples, were in well-understood use. Although in many cases tribal marks were used for a long period, and seem to have had a sort of tribal heredity, individual devices do not appear to have been used except by their original owner.

Several early illustrated heraldic manuscripts still exist, often in the form of long rolls of vellum. They should be carefully studied by anyone desirous of following up the most fascinating history of early heraldry, more particularly as the illustrations, both as regards design and colour, are of a very high order of merit. The historical interest is, moreover, very great.

As might be expected the great centre where heraldic manuscripts can best be found is at the Heralds' College. Here may be seen a carefully and beautifully painted roll of arms of about 1230. *Glover's Roll*, dating about 1280, is a most important document, the coats-of-arms shown upon it being of a remarkably simple and beautiful character. *Prince Arthur's Book* is also here. It was probably made by Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Garter King-of-Arms, and Secretary to Henry VIII, and was intended

to teach the art of heraldry to Prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII. It is very finely illustrated, and particularly important in the matter of badges and supporters, having been begun about 1500 and added to from time to time as lately as 1558. The *Westminster Tournament Roll* also has its home at the Heralds' College; it is a very important and beautiful document celebrating the tournaments held in 1510 in honour of the birth of Prince Henry, a son of Catherine of Arragon.

Several heraldic manuscripts of the greatest interest are to be seen at the British Museum, the earliest is *Matthew Paris' Roll*, on which the coats-of-arms are beautifully designed and coloured. Matthew Paris was a monk in the Benedictine monastery of St. Albans, and his roll is supposed to have been made about 1244. Perhaps he influenced the scribes of St. Albans in the direction of heraldry, as Dame Juliana Berners, late in the fifteenth century, published there her most interesting and valuable book of coat armour, the earliest printed book on the subject, now known as the *Book of St. Albans*. The coats-of-arms in this book are in colour, probably applied by means of wood blocks in the manner used so successfully of late years both by Henry Shaw in his beautiful books on antiquarian treasures and by Edmund Evans. The *Roll of Caerlaverock* is a poem in Norman French about the siege of Caerlaverock Castle, with descriptions of the arms of the knights taking part in it. It is supposed to have been written about 1300. The *Great Roll*, also written early in the fourteenth century, contains a list of landowners, arranged under their respective counties. The coats-of-arms are mostly simple, and the cadency marks and differences for members of the same family are shown in a most interesting way.

The Society of Antiquaries of London in their Library at Burlington House have, among others, a very fine roll made about 1300, on which a large number of coats-of-arms are beautifully drawn and coloured. It was shown at the Heraldic Exhibition organized by the Society in 1894, at which some of the greatest heraldic rarities in England were brought together; many of them are illustrated in the catalogue published by the Society in 1896.

Fortunately, heraldic nomenclature has changed little from the earliest times, so that it seems probable that even at the period of these early rolls, there existed some heraldic authority that governed not only the granting of the devices shown on the various coats-of-arms, but also the manner in which they were described.

Abroad there are numbers of fine heraldic manuscripts of early provenance, and many more that show intertextual coats-of-arms, always of great value, as they not only show ownership but are also, if they can be identified, reliable evidences of date. Among the more important of these foreign manuscripts may be mentioned the *Book of St. Christopher on the Arlberg*, now at Vienna, which was written about 1300 and added to at later times; the *Wappenbuch of Van Geldren Heynen*, now at Brussels, written about 1350; the *Züricher Wappen-Rolle* of about the same date, and at Stuttgart are two *Rolls of the Minnesingers*, written about 1550. All these are magnificent specimens of heraldic art.

In England heralds were incorporated in 1484 by Richard III, and in 1555 Derby House was given to them as their official head-quarters by Queen Mary I. Their present house, the Royal College of Arms in Queen Victoria Street in the City of London, stands on the same

site as the old Derby House did. It is generally known as the Heralds' College. There are now three kings-of-arms at the College, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; six heralds, Windsor, Somerset, Richmond, York, Lancaster, and Chester, and heralds extraordinary may be created at any time. Besides these are four pursuivants, Rouge Dragon, Bluemantle, Rouge Croix, and Portcullis, who used to wear their tabards with the arms hanging down in front and at the back, a curious fashion which is now discontinued. Heralds' tabards are embroidered with the contemporary royal arms in velvet, but the pursuivants show them on satin.

All of these officials have quarters at the College, and their occupancy of their rooms makes them freeholders of the City of London; they all hold office for life if they choose to do so, ill or well.

The Head of the Heralds' College is the Duke of Norfolk, who is hereditary Earl Marshal of England. Each of the kings-of-arms has an official coat-of-arms which is impaled on the dexter side of his shield, in the same way as the arms of a See are impaled by a bishop, the family coat-of-arms being put on the sinister side.

Kings-of-arms, heralds, and pursuivants on State occasions wear a tabard, an ancient form of dress of velvet or silk heavily embroidered with the royal arms on the front, the back, and on each sleeve. The kings-of-arms and the heralds also wear the collar of "SS," with small distinctive differences; it is an ancient decoration of doubtful origin. It is generally supposed to allude to the word SOVERAYGNE which was used by the Lancastrian King Henry IV, and his adherents wore collars with the S's upon them. The collar is worn gilt by kings-of-arms and in silver by the heralds. It was, long ago, a

badge of an esquire. Heralds and pursuivants wear black velvet caps resembling those worn by doctors of universities, called Tudor caps, and on State occasions kings-of-arms wear golden coronets of a particular design (Plate XI, 11). On the circlet are the words MISERERE MEI DEVS SECVNDVM MAGNAM MISERICORDIAM TVAM, and from the upper edge of the circlet rise sixteen oak leaves alternately tall and short. With the coronet is worn a cap of maintenance of red satin, turned up with minever and having a golden tassel at the top.

The present general style of the tabard is the same as it has always been, and it shows on a portrait of William Bruges, the first Garter King-of-Arms so created in 1420, in an illuminated manuscript at the Bodleian Library at Oxford. He wears a coronet with trefoils rising from the circlet. Sir William Dugdale, Garter King-of-Arms, 1677-86, wore a coronet with oak leaves rising from the circlet, and he was probably the first herald to do so.

In Scotland the Lyon Office is the head-quarters of heraldry and Lyon King-of-Arms is the chief herald. In Ireland the ruling authority is the Ulster King-of-Arms.

No arms that are not exemplified and authorised by one or other of these three authorities can properly be borne or used in Great Britain or Ireland.

A vital impetus to organized heraldry was given by the Crusades in which, from the eleventh until the fourteenth century, all the powers of Christendom vied with each other in sending out their finest fighting men to the East with the object of delivering the Holy Land from Mohammedan domination. It was a wonderful obsession, and how the European warriors ever managed to arrive in Palestine in fighting trim when they got there is extraordinary. The picturesqueness and interest of

the Crusades appealed strongly to Sir Walter Scott, some of whose best novels are founded upon them.

The Crusades did not effect their object, but at all events they succeeded in making heraldry a living art, and from the stress of Eastern warfare it emerged ennobled and purified. The chief interest for us in England lies in the third Crusade, in which Richard I took an important part. He personally led his armies against the redoubtable Saladin. Richard's father, Henry II, had been offered the crown of Jerusalem, and that gave Richard an excellent excuse for trying to recover it.

The real necessity for an outward and easily recognized mark of individuality became urgent when full armour was worn by knights in battle. A knight armed cap-à-pie was completely covered up and could only be recognized by the device on his shield or surcoat, or the crest upon his helmet. When gunpowder was invented in the fourteenth century by the German monk Michael Schwartz, it was the beginning of the end of armour for warriors, and consequently the end of heraldry as a necessity. The decorative side of heraldry, however, flourished for some time, becoming gradually more and more trammelled by heraldic laws and restrictions which were at their apogee about the time of Henry VIII, when tournaments were in full favour. Heraldic magnificence was also much to the front at the Field of the Cloth of Gold when Henry VIII and Francis I of France met near Calais in 1519, and vied with each other to excel in splendour. Part of the caparison worn by Henry VIII's horse on this occasion was shown at a recent exhibition of embroidery held at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in London. It was of rich crimson velvet elaborately embroidered with very large golden lions.

Tournaments were glorified sham fights which were held continuously from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries. For tournament use magnificent armorial surcoats and horse caparisons were made, richly embroidered, and elaborate crests were cut in light wood or modelled in leather; all these things as well as the devices on the shields, had to be exactly right, and latterly the knights who took part in a tournament had to be of a certain high standing and everything known about them. If a knight showed cowardice he was ever afterwards a marked and shunned man, either his arms and appurtenances of knighthood were entirely taken away, or else an abatement was decreed to stand upon his coat, a delf, a golp, or a gusset, coloured sanguine. But there seems little doubt that a knight could not well show his coat with either of these marks upon it, so in cases where they were imposed, it is almost certain that the whole coat-of-arms would have been discontinued in the hope, by extra gallant service, of earning a new unsullied coat at some future time.

In the early part of the reign of Queen Victoria the Eglinton Tournament took place. It was carried out with all the old ceremony and care, and was a most interesting event. Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III, took part in it, as well as many of the most notable persons of the time. Her Majesty was present.

There have been several smaller tournaments at various times and the survival of them may be seen to-day in the very popular Royal Military Tournament which is now looked upon as a regular annual event.

CHAPTER II

Shields and their Divisions—Colours and their Linear Representations as Designed by Silvestro Petra Sancta—Furs—Charges on Shields—Heraldic Terms as to Position and Arrangement of Charges—Marshalling—Cadency—How to Draw up Genealogical Trees

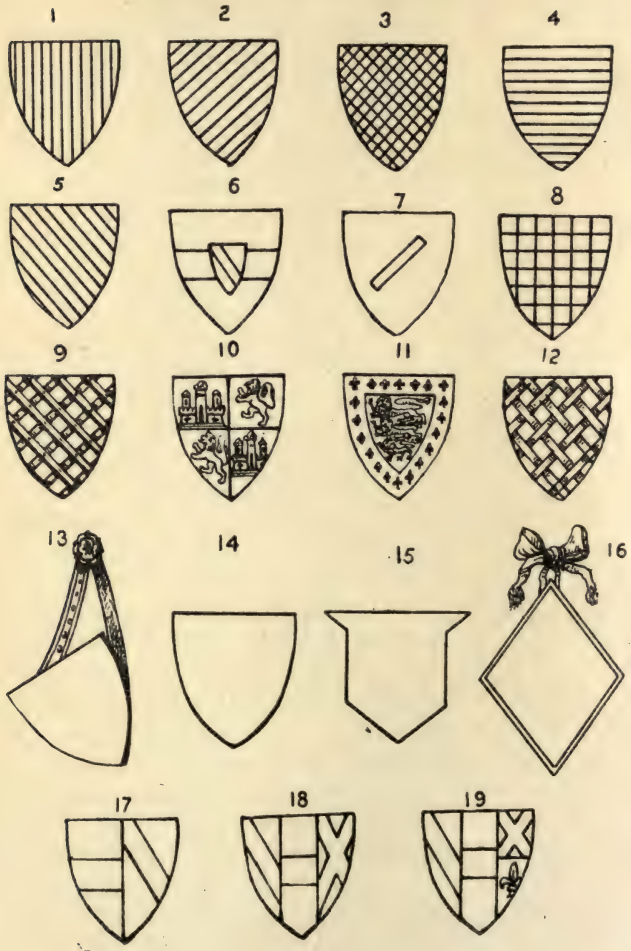
EARLY shields were as a rule eminently practical and calculated to afford the best protection possible against the weapons which were likely to be opposed to them. Long oval shields were common enough and so were circular shields. Most of those that have been figured at all show some ornamentation on their faces, either geometrical or of natural history subjects.

On the orphrey, or edging, of the Syon Cope, a fine piece of English embroidery made during the thirteenth century, there are circular and lozenge-shaped coats-of-arms; the lozenge shape still survives in use for the arms of spinsters and widows (Plate II, 16). It is only a ceremonial form of shield and is not likely ever to have been used in actual warfare. It may, perhaps, be a survival of the vesica-shaped shield used on mediæval seals for the coats-of-arms of ladies.

The well-known shape known as the flat-iron, or heater-shaped shield was used as early as the twelfth century, and with modifications to suit particular cases, it remains the most usual and convenient form yet invented. If required to carry quarterings, however, it is advisable to broaden out the lower part of the shield into

PLATE II

Divisions of Shields of Arms, etc.



a squarer shape than the true flat-iron, which is narrowly pointed, and more suitable for a single and simple coat, such as most early ones were (Plate II, 14).

There are innumerable fancy shapes that have from time to time been used for shields, but they have not influenced the general use of the simpler forms. The most noticeable among them is perhaps that known as a shield "á Bouche," which had a slot near the top for a spear to project through; such shields were used at tournaments mostly during the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries. Shields were an undoubted pro-

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE II

1, Paly. 2, Bendy sinister. 3, Lozengy. 4, Barry. 5, Bendy. 6, Scutcheon of pretence. 7, A baton sinister. 8, Chequy. 9, Trellis. 10, Quarterly. 11, Bordure. 12. Fretty. 13, Shield on a guige. 14, Heater-shaped shield. 15, Modern shield. 16, Lady's shield. 17, Impaled, husband and one wife. 18, Tierced, husband and two wives. 19, Quadrupled, husband and three wives.

tection against arrows and against spears, and when these two weapons became obsolete, shields lost their chief value, as against fire-arms they are of little use. Modern armies arm their men without shields, but machine-guns, tanks, armoured trains, and armoured ships still employ a similar means of protection against formidable projectiles to that which was provided in past times against the feathered arrow. At the same time we must recognize that during the last great war there has been a certain return to small protective armour for infantry soldiers.

A modern form of ornamental shield which is popular but generally condemned by heraldic authorities, is a square eared shape. It is not, however, an original shape,

but is borrowed from one of the old forms of vair, and represents a spread-out squirrel skin, conventionally treated (Plate II, 15).

A shield was suspended on the knight's person by the guige or shield belt (Plate II, 13), and no doubt also this belt was used to hang the shield up by in times of peace. Very decorative use was often made of this belt, and it often shows, particularly in sculpture. It does not fit in well when a helmet or crest is put above it, but nevertheless it is now and then so shown.

From the very earliest times shields have been structurally strengthened with ties and studs, and in all probability these suggested of a decorative treatment of the surface. Roundels are distinct survivals of shield studs, and they should always be shaded so as to appear as if they projected. The bordure is likely enough to have been originally a metal binding to a wooden shield, the chief and the bend are probably survivals of the decorative embellishment of a shield by the tying on of a scarf or the putting on of a garland transversely. Skins of birds or small animals are very likely to have been fastened on to wooden shields, and there is no doubt that this was the origin of the two furs, ermine and vair, indeed it is curious that there are not more furs. In foreign heraldry there are, however, more of these natural coverings than in English heraldry, as besides many varieties of vair, they have a field covered with feathers, Plumetté, no doubt derived from a shield ornamented with birds' skins, and another Papelonné, or covered with scales. This may have possibly originated in the use of a lizard or snake skin.

The rolls of arms of the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries—the finest period of the art of heraldry in this

country—show in the main large and simple divisions of the shield; they are never overcrowded, and what small charges there are, are drawn in as large a scale as possible and fill up their allotted spaces very fully. Besides the linear ornamentations and divisions of the shields a large number of them show animal forms.

The description in proper heraldic language of a coat-of-arms is called blazoning, and it may be either in words, descriptive, or pictorial, in actual colour. Between these two comes the description "in trick," in which case an outline drawing has words written on it or near it, describing the colours.

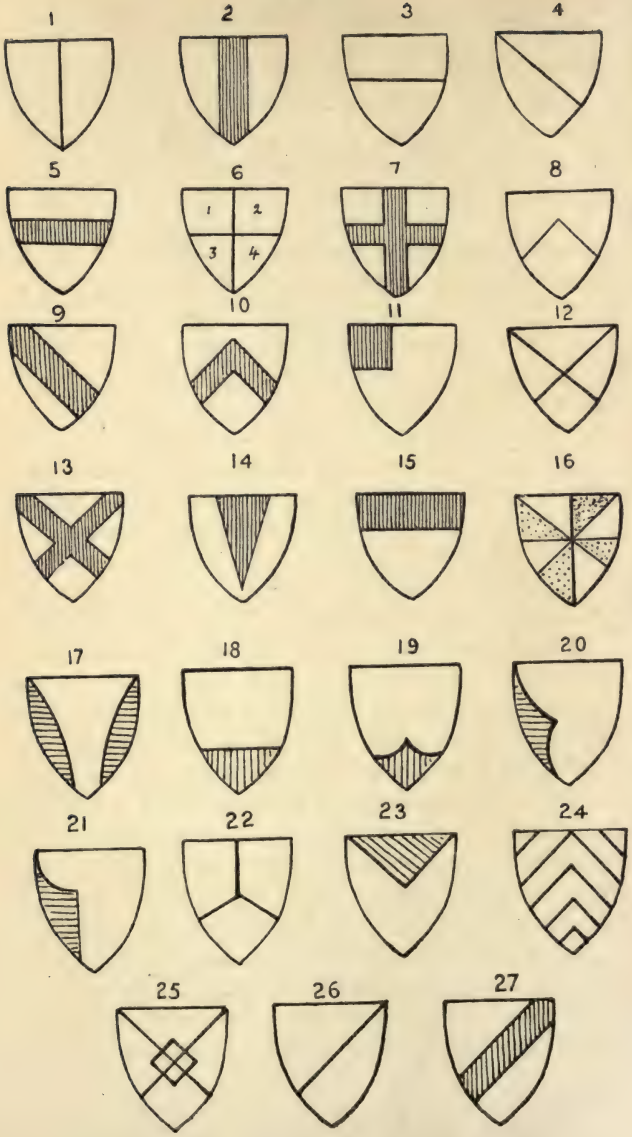
The main divisions of a shield are simple lines of demarcation, but all these lines are sometimes turned into bands, averaging in breadth about one-third of the longest axis of the shield. They are known as ordinaries.

The divisions can conveniently be considered as forming two groups, a rectangular group, dividing the shield vertically and horizontally, and a diagonal group, dividing the shield diagonally.

From the combinations of the forms of these groups between themselves as well as with each other, the common divisions of the coat-of-arms are formed, and innumerable derivatives and diminutives are composed from them. Some few of the common small isolated charges seem, like the lozenge, or the fret, to have been originally excerpts from one or other of the geometrical divisions of the shield.

A shield divided centrally by a vertical line is said to be divided PER PALE (Plate III, 1). This division is used for impalement and dimidiation. When the vertical line is turned into a band it is called a PALE (Plate III, 2). A diminutive pale is called a PALLET or an ENDORSE.

PLATE III



When a shield is charged with small reduplications of the pale, it is called PALY (Plate II, 1). Shields may further be paly bendy, dexter or sinister, or paly pily, when several piles are arranged in pale, issuing either from the dexter or the sinister.

A shield divided centrally with a horizontal line is said to be divided PER FESSE (Plate III, 3). When this line is turned into a band it is called a FESSE (Plate III, 5). A small fesse is called a bar. When the horizontal line is placed on or about the upper third of the shield, the part of the shield above it is called a CHIEF (Plate, III, 15). A small chief is called a label or a fillet.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE III

1, Per pale. 2, A pale. 3, Per fesse. 4, Per bend. 5, A fess. 6, Quarterly. 7, A cross. 8, Per chevron. 9, A bend. 10, A chevron. 11, A canton. 12, Per saltire. 13, A saltire. 14, A pile. 15, A chief. 16, Gyronny. 17, Flaunches. 18, A point. 19, A point engrailed. 20, A gore. 21, A gusset. 22, Tierced. 23, A pile. 24, Chevronny. 25, Per saltire, in centre a fret or Harrington knot. 26, Per bend sinister. 27, A bend sinister.

If the horizontal line is reduplicated all over the shield it is said to be BARRY (Plate II, 4). Small bars are called BARRULETS or CLOSETS. A shield may be barry bendy, dexter or sinister, or barry pily, also dexter or sinister.

If the pale and the fesse lines are combined, the shield is said to be QUARTERLY (Plate III, 6) or QUARTERED (Plate II, 10), and if the lines are turned into bands, it forms a CROSS (Plate III, 7). A coat may be quartered into any number of quarterings, the number being invariably stated when it exceeds four.

If the dexter quarter alone be used it is called a CANTON

(Plate III, 11). But cantons are now drawn on a smaller scale than that of a true quarter.

If the lines of quarterly are reduplicated all over the shield, it is said to be CHEQUY (Plate II, 8). A single row of small squares is called GOBONY, and a double row is called COUNTER-COMPONY.

The second group of lines used to divide a shield is that in which diagonal lines occur instead of horizontal or vertical.

If a shield be divided by a line equally dividing the dexter angle of the chief and continued to meet the opposite side of the shield, it is said to be divided PER BEND (Plate III, 4). If the line is turned into a band it is called a BEND (Plate III, 9); a narrow bend is called a COTISE. If the dividing line starts from the sinister angle of the chief, it is said to be divided PER BEND SINISTER (Plate III, 26), and if this is turned into a band it is called a BEND SINISTER (Plate III, 27). A narrow bend sinister is called an ESCARPE. If either bend is couped at the ends it is called a BATON, dexter or sinister as the case may be. If sinister it is a common mark of bastardy (Plate II, 7).

If the line of the shield divided per bend are reduplicated all over the shield it is said to be BENDY (Plate II, 5), the same with BENDY SINISTER (Plate II, 2).

And if the lines of the shield per bend and the shield per bend sinister be combined, it is said to be PER SALTIRE (Plate III, 12), and if the lines be turned into bands, it is called a SALTIRE (Plate III, 13).

If the lower part of the division per saltire alone be used, the shield is said to be divided PER CHEVRON (Plate III, 8) or ENTY. If these lines are turned into a band, it is called a CHEVRON (Plate III, 10). Chevrons may

be broken or arched. A narrow chevron is called a CHEVRONNEL, and a very narrow one a COUPLE-CLOSE.

If the chevron lines are reduplicated all over the shield it is said to be CHEVRONNY (Plate III, 24), and if there are fewer chevrons than will cover the shield, the number is always stated.

If the upper part of the division, PER SALTIRE, alone be used it forms what is called a PILE (Plate III, 23). But in practise the pile is drawn narrower and longer than its original; it may proceed from any part of the shield and in any number (Plate III, 14).

If the saltire lines themselves are reduplicated all over the shield, it is said to be LOZENGY (Plate II, 3). If the lines are turned into fillets and interlaced, it is called FRETTY (Plate II, 12), and its intersections should be shadowed as it is supposed to be superimposed on the shield. The same thing, not interlaced, but one set of fillets overlaying the other and pinned down to it, is called TRELLIS or TREILLE (Plate II, 9).

From the shield lozengy come several of the smaller charges often found both on ancient and modern shields.

If the centre figure of a lozengy coat be turned into fillets and interlaced it is called a FRET (Plate III, 25) or HARRINGTON KNOT.

If one of the rectangular diamond-shaped figures be taken out of a lozengy coat, it is called a LOZENGE (Plate V, 32).

An elongated lozenge is called a FUSIL.

A voided or hollow lozenge is called a MASCLE (Plate V, 33).

A lozenge with a circular centre is called a RUSTRE (Plate V, 34).

If the lines of the divisions quarterly and per saltire

PLATE IV

are combined, the shield is said to be GYRONNY (Plate III, 16), and each of the triangular figures of which it is composed is called a GYRON.

Shields in outline within each other, with a common centre, form what is called a BORDURE (Plate II, 11), an ORLE, a TRESSURE, or an INESCUTCHEON, sometimes called a SCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE (Plate X, 3, Plate II, 6). Charges may be arranged IN ORLE, on following the line of an orle. Small inescutcheons are sometimes used as charges and then they can be arranged any way.

A shield showing FLANCHES, FLASQUES, or VOIDERS, was probably one that originally had a surcoat placed

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IV

1, Gold (or). 2, Silver (argent). 3, Blue (azure). 4, Purple (purpure). 5, Red (gules). 6, Green (vert). 7, Black (sable). 8, Murrey. 9, Tenne. 10, Ermine fur. 11, Vair fur. 12, Potent fur.

Marks of Cadency, etc.

1, Label. 2, Crescent. 3, Mullet. 4, Martlet. 5, Annulet. 6, Fleur-de-Lis. 7, Rose. 8, Cross moline. 9, Bourchier knot. 10, Wake knot. 11, Bowen knot. 12, Stafford knot. 13, Dacre knot.

on it, as one of the marks of cadency, thereby leaving a curved space uncovered at each side (Plate III, 17).

A shield divided in three by a short pale and per chevron is said to be TIERCED (Plate III, 22), and if divided in three perpendicular parts TIERCÉE.

The lower portion of a shield is sometimes marked off either by a straight line or by a scalloped one. This is called a POINT (Plate III, 18, 19) a coat contained in such a space is also said to be in base, or in base point. Its use is rare, and is chiefly to be found in quartered coats.

A GORE (Plate III, 20) is a portion of the shield

marked off, it may show either dexter or sinister. If sinister and coloured sanguine it is a mark of abatement, a disgrace, so it is very rarely shown.

A GUSSET (Plate III, 21) is another form of marking off a part of the shield, like the gore, if sinister and coloured sanguine, it is an abatement.

The combinations and changes of all these methods of dividing a shield are endless, and they are further elaborated by the use of ornamentally varied lines instead of the right lines which up to now, I have alone dealt with. The most commonly found of these ornamental lines are :—

Engrailed, invected, wavy, nebuly, indented, embattled, dovetailed, raguly, vairy (Plate VI, 18).

In trick the colours on coats-of-arms, were often in olden times indicated by letters, and a list of them is given in Gerard Legh's *Accedens of Armory*, London, 1562. They are as follows :—

A. Argent. Whyghte.
B. Azure. Blewe.
E. Ermyn. White poudred w^{t} black.
Es. Ermines. Black powdred whight.
G. Geules. Red.
M. Sangwyne. Murreye.
O. Or. Yelowe.
P. Purpure. Purple.
Pr. Proper coloure. Naturall.
T. Tenne. Orynge coloure.
V. Vert. Greene.

Of these purple, tenne, and murrey are not used now, but they may be found in old coats so it is useful to know of them. Colours used now in heraldic painting are generally used as pure as possible.

As a general rule metals are not charged upon metals, nor colours upon colours. If it becomes necessary to break this rule, it is generally compromised by fimbriation, which is the bordering of the objectional contiguity by a narrow line of another metal or colour as the case may be. This can be seen on a Union Jack, in which white fimbriations mark the continguity of red and blue.

In 1638 a Jesuit father, Silvestro Petra Sancta, published a book called *Tesseræ Gentilitiæ* at Rome, and in this book he devised a very clever and simple method of indicating heraldic colours without the words, letters, and connecting lines which had hitherto been used. Petra Sancta's method, which has been universally used ever since he invented it, is as follows :—

Argentum (Plate IV, 2). Argent. Silver, or white.
Aurum (Plate IV, 1). Or. Gold, or yellow.
Cyaneum (Plate IV, 3). Azur. Blue.
Nigrum (Plate IV, 7). Sable. Black.
Prasinum Viridem (Plate IV, 6). Sinople. Green.
Puniceum (Plate IV, 5). Gueulles. Red.
Violaceum (Plate IV, 4). Pourpre. Purple.

The colours murrey, or sanguine, and tenne, which are not noticed by Petra Sancta, are represented as follows :—

Murrey or sanguine, a dark crimson red, has the purple and green lines combined (Plate IV, 8).

Tenne, an orange colour, shows the red and the purple lines combined (Plate IV, 9).

There are two furs used in heraldry, ERMINE (Plate IV, 10) and VAIR (Plate IV, 11), and of these there are many variations, but most of these are only academic as they are rarely found.

The commonest as well as the most beautiful of the forms of ermine is the white ground covered with black spots or tails. The shapes of the tails vary considerably, but the main design is three dots at the top and from them a fan-like tail. A shield may, however, be of any colour itself and it may be "ermined" or spotted with ermine tails also of any colour. Such are ERMINES, where the ground is black, ermined white; ERMINOIS, where the ground is gold, ermined black; ERMINITES where the ground is white, ermined black but each ermine spot has one outer red hair in its tail; PEAN has a black ground ermined gold. If any other colours are used it must be stated exactly.

VAIR is a field made up of a succession of small grey squirrel skins arranged alternately with white spaces in horizontal rows. The actual arrangement of the skins varies—point to point, or foot to foot—and the shape also alters, but the colour is usually azure and argent. If otherwise coloured it must be mentioned, and it is then called VAIRY.

The oldest form of vair shows the skins of a dome-like shape, then each skin appears of a shape like the modern shield with ears which is probably taken from them. If the skins are arranged foot to foot and directly under each other it is said to be COUNTER-VAIR.

POTENT (Plate IV, 12) is when the skins are shaped like one of the arms of a cross-potent, or a short fat letter T, arranged alternately under each other. If the skins are arranged directly under each other, head to head and tail to tail, it is called COUNTER-POTENT.

If there are fewer than four rows of skins on the shield it is called GROS-VAIR, if more than four rows, MENU-VAIR.

The large charges that we have been considering are usually called ordinaries, that is when they are not divided up, but are used in their original simple form. Pale, fess, and bend are the real ordinaries, and from them the chief, the cross, the saltire, the chevron, and the pile, are easily derived. Besides these large charges there are their innumerable divisions and combinations, some of which I have described in the preceding chapter, and these are all geometrical or linear figures.

But there is still another very large field of miscellaneous charges representing all sorts and kinds of objects, some quite simple, like rings or crescents, others more difficult to follow, with curious conventional heraldic forms, and others again with curious names mostly derived from Norman French. Yet another large group of charges show animal, bird or insect forms, sometimes complete, and sometimes only in parts. The normal position of animal charges on a shield is in profile and facing to the dexter. If otherwise placed it is mentioned in the exemplification of the arms. On flags animal charges face normally towards the flag-staff. Then, there are many punning charges, like the lucy, or pike, worn by the ancient family of Lucy, the crows or corbies of Corbet, or the shells of Shelley.

Pictorially, almost all these charges of whatever kind should be depicted flat, in even tints and without any shading at all. The exceptions to this rule are, firstly, the fret, and its analogues the field fretty, and the trellis, which all lie upon the shield so they may properly be shaded both at their intersections and at the shady side where they touch the shield. Secondly, the colour roundels, which are probably the representatives of the ancient studs or bosses on a shield, should properly be

PLATE V

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shaded so as to appear in relief. The gold besant and the silver plate, each representing a coin, must, however, always be shown quite flat.

The commoner charges are not very many and some sort of acquaintance with them is necessary for any would-be heraldic student. So I give a list, with some figures of a few charges, badges, and heraldic creatures, which have special heraldic figures or nomenclature :—

Alant. A mastiff with small ears.

Alerion. An eagle without legs or beak.

Annulet. A ring.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE V

1, Arrow. 2, Barnacles. 3, Breys. 4, Calthrop. 5, Chess-rook. 6, Clarion. 7, Decrescent. 8, Increscent. 9, Delf. 10, Escallop. 11, Estoile. 12, Fer-de-moline. 13, Fermail. 14, Fetterlock. 15, Fleam. 16, Float. 17, Fountain. 18, Fret. 19, Furison. 20, Gabion. 21, Gad. 22, Garb. 23, Gauntlet. 24, Gurges. 25, Gunrest. 26, Hawk's bells. 27, Hawk's lure. 28, Hinge. 29, Horse pick. 30. Lantern. 31, Lobster's claw. 32, Lozenge. 33, Mascle. 34, Rustre. 35, Lure.

Antelope. An heraldic antelope has two horns, a tusk on his nose, and tufts of hair on his neck and chest, and the tail of a lion.

Arrow head, or broad arrow (Plate V, 1). When the inner edge is smooth it is so-called, but if it is engrailed the figure is called a pheon. It was a badge of the Sidney family.

Avellane. An ornamental form of cross.

Bagwyn. A monster like an heraldic antelope, but with goat's horns and the tail of a horse.

Barnacles (Plate V, 2). A farrier's instrument.

Basilisk. A monster like a cockatrice, but having a dragon's head at the end of his tail.

Beacon or cresset (Plate VIII, 1). An iron basket with a fire in it on the top of a pole. With a ladder.

Besant. A golden roundel.

Billet. A rectangular figure or double square

Bird-bolt. A blunt-headed arrow.

Bourdon. A pilgrim's staff.

Breys (Plate V, 3). Hempbreakers.

Brisure. A mark of cadency or difference, added to an existing coat-of-arms.

Brock. A badger.

Budget, or Bouget. A water carrier.

Caltrap (Plate V, 4). An instrument with four spikes, to lay on the ground to delay cavalry.

Centaur. A man-horse. If armed with a bow and arrow he is called a sagittary.

Chess-rook (Plate V, 5). A chess piece, now called a castle.

Cinque-foil. A rosette with five petals.

Clarion (Plate V, 6). A musical instrument.

Cockatrice. A monster with a wyvern's body but the head of a cock.

Complement. A full moon.

Contoise. A scarf worn on a helmet.

Crampet. The ornamental end of a sword scabbard.

Crancelin. A wreath of rue.

Crenelated. With battlements.

Crescent. A half moon with its horns upwards.

Cubit arm. An arm cut short at the elbow.

Decrescent (Plate V, 7). A half moon with its horns pointing to the sinister.

Delf (Plate V, 9). A shovelful of earth, usually put over the fesse point, or centre of the shield. If coloured sanguine it was an abatement.

Demi. One half.

Dragon. A four-legged monster with a scaly body, barbed tail and tongue, the wings of a bat and the feet of an eagle.

Erne. An eagle.
Escallop (Plate V, 10). A shell.
Escarbuncle (Plate VIII, 9). The ornamental boss of a shield.
Escroll. A wavy ribbon.
Estoile (Plate V, 11). A star with not less than six wavy points.

Fer-de-moline (Plate V, 12). The metal centre, or hub, of a mill wheel.
Fermail (Plate V, 13). A buckle.
Ferr. A horseshoe.
Fetter-lock (Plate V, 14). A Yorkist badge.
Fire-ball. A grenade.
File. A label, or a ribbon.
Fleam (Plate V, 15). A lancet.
Fleur-de-lys. A three-petalled flower derived from the Egyptian lotus.
Float (Plate V, 16). An instrument used by bowyers.
Fountain or Syke (Plate V, 17). A roundel barry wavy arg. and az.
Fraise. A strawberry leaf.
Fret or Harrington knot (Plate V, 18). A badge of the Harrington family.
Furison (Plate V, 19). A steel for striking fire from flint.
Fusil. An elongated lozenge.
Fylfot. A swastika.

Gabion (Plate V, 20). A basket filled with earth.
Gad (Plate V, 21). A plate of iron.
Gamb. The paw and leg of an animal.
Garb (Plate V, 22). A wheatsheaf.
Gauntlet (Plate V, 23). A mailed glove.
Gemelles. In pairs.
Golpe. A purple roundel. Shown in relief.
Gower. A wolf.
Greeces. Steps.

Griffin. A monster with the front half of an eared eagle and the hinder half of a lion. A "male griffin" has horns, no wings, and rays of gold issuing irregularly from his body.

Gunrest (Plate V, 25). Sometimes also called a matchlock.

Gunstone. A black roundel.

Gurges (Plate V, 24). A whirlpool, represented by a spiral line, az. in a silver ground.

Guze. An orange roundel.

Hawk's bells and jesses (Plate V, 26). Worn on hawk's legs.

Hawk's lure (Plate V, 27). Two wings, tips downwards, with cap and string.

Herison. A hedgehog.

Hinge (Plate V, 28). An upright hinge.

Hirondelle. A swallow.

Horsepicker (Plate V, 29). An instrument for cleaning horses' hoofs.

Hurst. A group of trees.

Increscent. A half moon with its horns to the dexter.

Inescutcheon. A small shield carried as a charge.

Jesses. Straps for hawk's bells.

Label. A mark of cadency with points depending from it. Sometimes charged.

Lampago. A man tiger.

Lantern (Plate V, 30). A circular lantern frame.

Lion. The normal position of a lion in heraldry is rampant, and if it differs from this it should be mentioned. A lion "or" is really a lion "proper," as the animal is yellow, and there is no such colour in heraldry. So his claws and tongue are properly shown red, the tongue because that is its actual colour, and the claws because he is supposed to have stained them with blood.

But if the golden lion be set upon a red ground, his

red claws would not show, and under such circumstances they are coloured blue, as they are in the case of the three lions of England, his tongue being also coloured blue for the sake of fitness.

If a lion is blazoned as being of any other metal or colour the above rule does not apply because he is no longer "proper," but the claws and tongue are coloured the same as the rest of the animal, unless, of course, they are expressly coloured differently.

Lioncel. A small lion. Formerly only one lion was allowed on a shield, if there were more they were called lioncels.

Lobster's claw (Plate V, 31). A handle with double claw top.

Lozenge (Plate V, 32). A square, or near it, set diagonally.

Luce. A pike fish.

Lure (Plate V, 35). Two wings conjoined, tips downwards.

Lymphad (Plate VI, 1). An ancient ship.

Mallet. A wooden mallet.

Martel. A hammer.

Martlet (Plate IV, 4). A swallow without legs.

Mascle (Plate V, 33). A hollow or voided lozenge.

Maunch (Plate VI, 2). A sleeve.

Melusine (Plate VI, 3). A mermaid with two tails.

Mermaid (Plate VI, 4). A marine maiden with fish's tail.

Milk-pick (Plate VI, 5). A handle with triangular picks at top.

Mullet. A straight pointed star with five points. If pierced it is sometimes called a spur-rowel.

Ogress. A black roundel. Shown in relief.

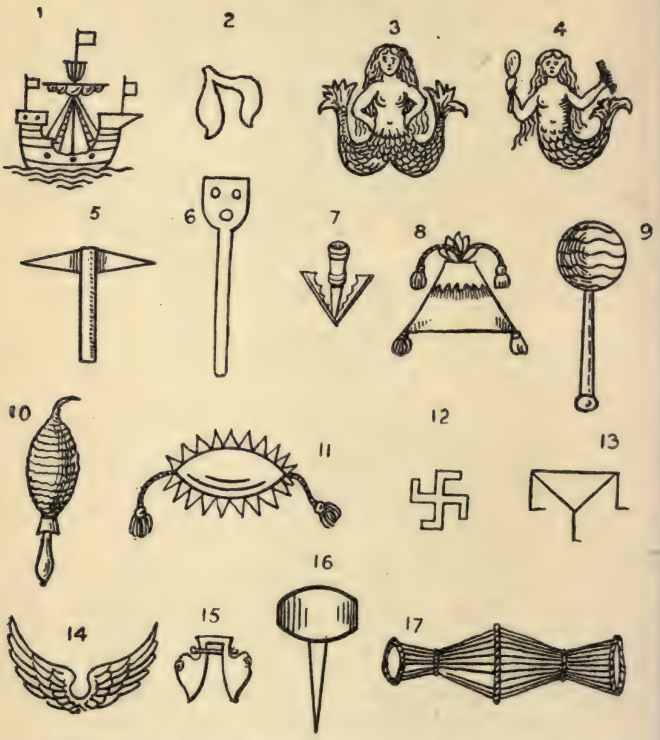
Opinicus. A monster with an eagle's head and wings, and the body of a lion with a camel's tail.

Orange. A tenne roundel. Shown in relief.

Oreiller. A cushion with tassels.

Pairle. A shakefork.
Palisado. A crown with points like palisades.

PLATE VI

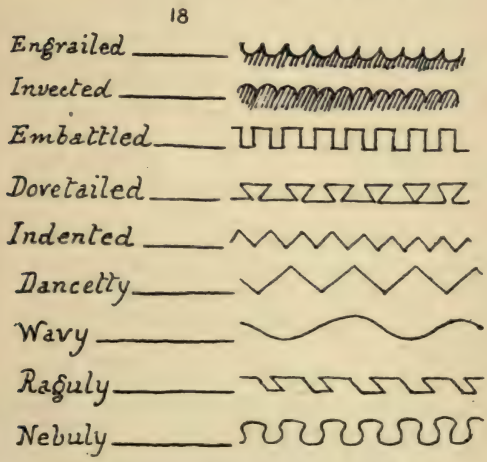


1, Lymphad. 2, Maunch. 3, Melusine. 4, Mermaid. 5, Milk-pick. 6, Peel. 7, Pheon. 8, Purse. 9, Scoop. 10, Spindle. 11, Star-stone. 12, Swastika. 13, Trivet. 14, Vol. 15, Water bouget. 16, Wine piercer. 17, Weel.

Pall, or Pallium. An ecclesiastical vestment, like the letter Y.
Panache. A plume of feathers worn on a helmet.

Peel (Plate VI, 6). A baker's shovel.
Pegasus. A winged horse.
Pellet. A black roundel. Shown in relief.
Pheon (Plate VI, 7). An arrow head with inner edge engrailed. If the inner edge is smooth it is called a broad arrow.
Phœnix. A bird rising from among flames.

PLATE VI (*continued*)



18, Ornamental lines used in heraldry.

Plate. A silver roundel. Represents a silver coin and is shown flat.
Pomme, or Pomeis. A green roundel. Shown in relief.
Popinjay. A parrot.
Purse (Plate VI, 8). An ornamental purse with tassels.
Python. A winged serpent.

Quatrefoil. A primrose with four petals.

Rose-en-soleil. A rose with rays issuing from it.
Rowel. A pierced mullet or spur wheel.
Rustre (Plate V, 34). A lozenge with circular pierced centre.

Salamander. A monster that lives in fire.
Sanglier. A boar.
Scoop (Plate VI, 9). A spoon.
Seax. An ancient sword.
Seruse. A red roundel. Shown in relief.
Shamrock. A trefoil leaf. The badge of Ireland.
Sheaf. A bundel of arrows.
Sixfoil. A rosette with six petals.
Spindle (Plate VI, 10). A conventional spindle.
Star stone (Plate VI, 11). Stone with rays and tasse's.
Stock. A tree trunk.
Swastika, Fylfot or Triskele (Plate VI, 12). A Greek cross with right-angled end pieces.

Tiger. An "heraldic" tiger has the head of a dragon and the tail of a lion, no stripes, and tufts of hair about his neck and breast. If not exemplified as "heraldic" a tiger is proper, or natural, and is described as a royal Bengal tiger.
Torteau. A red roundel. Shown in relief.
Trellis. A variety of fret, but not interlaced. The thin bars are set or nailed across each other.
Triton. A sea-man.
Trivet (Plate VI, 13). A three-legged stand.

Unicorn. A horse with a narwhal horn on his forehead, the feet of a stag and the tail of a lion.
Urcheon. A hedgehog.

Vane. A winnowing fan.
Vervel. A small ring.
Vol (Plate VI, 14). A pair of wings conjoined, points upwards.

Water Bouget (Plate VI, 15). Conventional shoulder buckets.
Weel (Plate VI, 17). A fish basket.
Wine piercer (Plate VI, 16). A piercer with solid top.
Woodhouse. A wild man, or savage, wreathed about the loins and head, and carrying a club.
Wyvern. A monster with the head, wings, and front part of a dragon, and a barbed tail, usually nowed. Often used as a crest and as a supporter.

Yale, Jall or Eale. A monster with ram's horns pointing backwards and forwards, a short fluffy tail, and an antelope's body. It was used as a supporter by the Dukes of Somerset and Lady Margaret Beaufort, and shows well at Christ's College, Cambridge. It was "argent bezantée," or white with yellow spots. A modern representation of the jall is on the new bridge over the moat at Hampton Court Palace. It is said to have been first described by Pliny the elder.

There are several distinctive heraldic terms concerning the arrangement and condition of charges on a coat-of-arms, and I give here a list of those most commonly met with, some knowledge of which will be found very useful.

Abased. When a charge is arranged lower than normal.
Abatement. Usually a delf, a gore or a gusset, coloured sanguine and worn as a mark of disgrace, but by the performance of some gallant action it might be condoned by the heralds and the shield restored to its pristine dignity.
Absconded. Hidden.
Accollée. Side by side, also with something round the neck.
Accosted. Side by side.
Addorsed. Back to back.
Affrontée. Full face.
Alésée. Couped at the ends.

Ambulant. Walking.
Appaumée. The palm showing, as in the Ulster hand.
Arched. Bent in the form of an arch.
Arrondie. Rounded.
Ascendant. Rising or growing upwards.
Aspersed. Scattered.
Attired. With horns.

Barbed. With barbs like a fish hook.
Barded. With horse-trappings or bardings.
Barruly. Ten or more small bars across a shield.
Battled. With battlements like a castle.
Belled. With bells.
Between. When charges are evenly divided by another charge.
Billetty. Powdered with rectangular billets.
Blasted. Withered.
Bowed. Convex.
Braced. Interlaced.
Brisure. One or other of the many marks of cadency.
Brouchant. One charge over another.

Cabossed. The head only, full face unless otherwise stated.
Cercelée. The recurved double ends of a cross.
Chequy. Divided into small squares.
Clechèe. The triple pointed ends of a cross.
Close. With wings closed.
Clouée. Nailed.
Combatant. Face to face.
Conjoined. United.
Contournée. Towards the sinister.
Couchant. Lying down.
Counter-changed. Charges and fields reversely coloured.
Counterflory. When fleurs-de-lys are arranged alternately head and foot along a line or bar.
Couped. Cut off straight.

Courant. Running.
Courbé. A French term used when a usually straight charge is arched or embowed.
Coward. An animal with its tail between its legs.
Crined. With hair or main on its head.
Crusilly. Semé of small crosses.

Debased. Reversed.
Debruised. Beneath an ordinary; also broken.
Degraded On steps.
Depressed. Lowered.
Developed. Unfurled.
Dexter. The proper right of a shield.
Diapered. Symmetrical ornamentation on a metal or colour.
Disclosed. Wings expanded; used for ordinary birds.
Dismembered. Cut in pieces, but the pieces left nearly in their original positions.
Displayed. Wings expanded; used for birds of prey.
Dormant. Asleep.
Dovetailed. With an edge like dovetailing.

Embattled. With battlements.
Embowed. A bent arm.
Embrued. Bloody.
Enfiled. Pierced.
Engrailed. With scalloped edge, points outwards.
Enhanced. Raised abnormally high on the shield.
Ensigned. Surmounted.
Enveloped. Surrounded.
Equipped. Fully accoutred.
Eradicated. Rooted up.
Erased. Torn off jagged.
Erect. Upright.

Fimbriated. With a narrow edge of another metal or colour.
Fitchée. With a point at the base.
Flexed. Bent.

Flighted. Feathered.
Floretée or Flory. Ending in or ornamented with fleurs-de-lys.
Foliated. Leaved.
Formée. With flattened-out points.
Fourchée. Forked or divided in two.
Fretty. Covered with interlaced fret work.
Fructed. With seeds or fruits.

Garnished. Adorned.
Gemelles. Twins.
Gimmel rings. Two or more rings interlaced.
Girdled. With a belt.
Gorged. Ringed round the throat.
Guardant. Facing towards the spectator.
Gutty, or goutté. Semé of drops.

Hauriant. A fish with its head upwards.
Heightened. Raised up.
Hoofed. With hoofs.
Humetteé. Cut off at the ends.

Imbrued. Bloody.
Impaled. Side by side.
Indented. Toothed.
Invected. With scalloped edge, points inwards.
Inverted. Upside down.
Irradiated. With rays.
Issuant. Issuing from a charge or part of a shield.

Jessant. Something growing out of a charge.
Jessed. With jesses, or straps, for hawk's bells.
Jowlopped. With cockscomb and wattles.

Langued. Having a tongue.
Lodged. An animal at rest.

Masoned. Like brickwork.
Membered. With legs.
Murallé. Like masonry.

Naiant. Swimming.
Naissant. Issuing from.
Nimbed. With a nimbus.
Nowed. Knotted.

Oppressed. Beneath an ordinary.

Papelonné. Covered with scales.
Pascuant. Feeding.
Passant. Walking.
Patteé. With flattened-out lobes or points.
Plumetté. Covered with feathers.
Potent. With ends having rectangular cross-pieces.
Poudreé. Powdered.
Preying. Devouring.
Proper. In natural colours.
Purfled. With fur lining and border.

Quilled. The quills of feathers.

Radiant. With rays.
Rampant. Standing in profile, on one foot.
Rayonné. With rays.
Rebated. Cut off short.
Recercelée. With double ends curved upwards and inwards.
Reflexed. Bent backwards.
Reguardant. Looking backwards.
Removed. In the wrong place.
Respectant. Looking at each other.
Retorted. Twisted in and out.
Rising. Beginning to fly.

Salient. Leaping.
Sarcellée. Cut through in the middle.

Scintillant. Sparkling.
Segreant. Leaping or rampant.
Sejant. Sitting.
Semée. Powdered all over.
Sinister. The proper left of the shield.
Slipped. Torn off.
Soaring. Flying upwards.
Statant. Standing.
Stringed. With strings, or suspended.
Superimposed. On the top.
Sustained. Held up.

Transmuted. Counterchanged.
Transposed. Reversed.
Traversed. Facing to the sinister.
Tréfleé. With trefoiled ends.
Tricked. Drawn in outline, the colours indicated in MS.
Trippant. Walking.
Trussed. Wings closed.
Trussing. Eating.
Two and one. Small charges arranged two above and one below.

Unguled. Clawed or hoofed.
Urdée. The triple pointed ends of a cross.
Uriant. A fish with its head downwards.

Vallary. Having points like vair the fur.
Vambraced. Covered with armour.
Verdy. Scattered over with leaves.
Vested. Clothed.
Vigilant. Watching.
Voided. Hollow.
Volant. Flying.
Vorant. Devouring.
Vulned. Wounded.

Walled. With a wall.
Wattled. With wattles and cockscomb.

Guillim says, "Marshalling is a conjoining of diverse coats in one shield," and it may also be considered to include the proper appurtenances of a coat-of-arms.

Early seals of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries frequently show three or four coats-of-arms separately arranged, and a curious style of combining several coats in one was sometimes, but rarely, practised about the same period by what is called "combination," that is to say, the filling up of one shield with parts of other coats-of-arms cleverly fitted together.

An excellent example of such a combined shield occurs on the sculptured shield of Prince John of Eltham on Westminster Abbey—he was the younger brother of Edward III; the shield shows the three lions of England with a bordure of France (Plate II, 11). Edward III used the same two coats quartered.

Another and most important way of indicating ancestral arms was the idea of quartering them, that is to say, dividing the shield into four quarters and putting one complete coat into each quarter. If only two coats were to be shown, each was repeated once. The earliest example of this beautiful plan is in Westminster Abbey on the monument to Alianore of Castile and Leon, Queen of Edward I (Plate II, 10), and from that time, 1290, to the present day, the quartered shield has been constantly used as required. It looks best when these are only four simple shields, but it frequently shows one or more of its quarters themselves occupied with a quartered shield. In describing such a shield each original quarter is called a "grand" quarter.

But a shield may be quartered into more than four divisions, indeed into as many as the owner may be entitled to, and in such cases the shield is said to be

quarterly if six or eight or sixty, or as many as may be shown.

To indicate marriage the two coats of husband and wife were originally shown in the manner known as dimidiation, in which case each coat was halved, or nearly so, and the two pieces arranged side by side in pale; such an arrangement shows on a seal of Margaret of France, the second Queen of Edward I.

But dimidiation was not only used to denote marriage as the same thing is found on the arms of the Cinque Ports which show the lions of England dimidiated in different ways with hulls of ships or other strange endings —Yarmouth, for instance, shows the lions with the tails of three herrings. The curious monsters which were thus liable to be evolved together with the strange anomalies which occurred when even heraldic ordinaries were divided and put together in such fashion, combined to put dimidiation out of the field, and it is not now used, and has not been for a long time.

But it suggested what is called "impalement". Two coats impaled are arranged side by side in pale, but instead of the charges being imperfectly shown, they are shown in full. The only survival of the ancient rules for dimidiation is that in the event of one of the impaled coats having a bordure, the bordure is cut off at the top and at the bottom and is not continued down the central line.

In an impaled coat-of-arms the coat on the dexter side, that is to say the side which is on the right-hand side of the shield, not the right-hand side of the spectator, is assigned to the husband, and that on the sinister side to the wife.

If, however, the wife is an heraldic heiress, her coat-of-

arms is shown on a small scale, superimposed on the centre of the husband's coat. In this case, if there are any children they have the right to show their mother's coat quartered with their father's.

If the husband is a knight of any order, his coat showing such order must stand alone, and his wife's coat is not to be impaled with it, or borne upon it, but shows on a different escutcheon side by side.

If the wife has any orders shown with her coat-of-arms the same rule holds and she must show her coat on its own escutcheon.

If a commoner marry an heiress who is also a peeress, he would show her coat surmounted by its coronet, on a scutcheon of pretence as it would be in the case of any other heraldic heiress, but he should also show, in addition, the lady's full coat-of-arms on a lozenge with supporter on a separate achievement on the sinister side of his own. Supporters, unless such a bearing is especially granted, are never borne with a scutcheon of pretence. A widow reverts to the lozenge shape of shield used by an unmarried lady, but she impales her late husband's coat with hers, or if she is an heiress, uses her coat on a scutcheon of pretence on her husband's coat as usual. A scutcheon of pretence, being a superposition upon the main shield, may properly be shown as if in relief, and shaded accordingly.

Archbishops and bishops impale the arms of their sees with their own arms, the arms of the see taking the dexter side. There are also several other instances where official coats are impaled with the personal coats of the holders of such office, as is done in the case of heralds.

Although a man cannot logically show the coat-of-arms

of more than one wife with his own (Plate II, 17), such reduplication of wifely coats often occurs on hatchments and on monuments. Such memorials give to some extent the history of the man's life, and if he has had two wives his own coat may be used in the centre, with that of his first wife on the dexter side and that of his second wife on the sinister side (Plate II, 18).

In the case of three wives the husband's coat would show in the centre, that of the first wife on the dexter side, and the sinister side could be divided *per fesse* with the second wife's coat in chief and the third wife's coat in base. Then if necessary the dexter side could also be divided *per fesse* and used for two coats united of one (Plate II, 19).

In the case of divorce the husband and wife return to the same coat-of-arms as they had before they were married.

In former days cadency, that is to say, the degrees of descent of a man's sons, was indicated in many ways. Very interesting ways of indicating this are given in Dame Juliana Berners' *Book of St. Albans*, printed in the fifteenth century. Bordures, and bends particularly, seem to have been largely used, and also various additions. The reason for this was that no man was allowed to carry exactly the same coat-of-arms as any one else. So a son's coat must be different from his father's and also from that of any of his brothers, and so gradually a regular scheme of differences was devised, and this seems to have been well agreed to in 1572, when Bossewell published his *Works of Armorie*, and gives the cadency marks as follows :—

Eldest	son	. a label (Plate IV, 1).
Second	,,	. a crescent (Plate IV, 2).
Third	,,	. a mullet (Plate IV, 3).
Fourth	,,	. a martlet (Plate IV, 4).
Fifth	,,	. an annulet (Plate IV, 5).
Sixth	,,	. a fleur-de-lys (Plate IV, 6).

To these have since been added :—

Seventh	son	. a rose (Plate IV, 7).
Eighth	,,	. a cross moline (Plate IV, 8).
Ninth	,,	. a double quatrefoil.

These can be put anywhere on the shield, but they are generally put in some position on the central line of the shield, at the top or in the centre.

Marks of cadency may properly be represented in relief as they are extraneous superpositions on a shield. Consequently the ordinary rules as to metals and colours do not apply to them.

It is nearly always of interest to know of and keep some record of one's ancestors and relations, and there are several ways of doing this, both simple and elaborate. Perhaps the most really interesting is that known as showing "sixteen quarterings" (Plate VII), which in Germany is a necessary preliminary for anyone who is made noble. Here a start is made with oneself, then the parents, two, then the grandparents, four, the great-grandparents, eight, and lastly the great-great-grandparents, numbering sixteen. Such a scheme can be made as full as desired or possible, it may consist of names only, or the dates of birth, marriage, and death may be given, and also the coat-of-arms of each person can be added at the side either in trick or colour.

It may seem an easy thing to do, but nevertheless

PLATE VII

Sixteen Quarterings

there are several of our oldest families that find it difficult. If the coats-of-arms are being given, whenever it happens that a coat, properly authoritative cannot be found, it is called a "window" and left blank, and it must not be forgotten that in every case the husband must be armigerous before his wife's coat can be inherited by the children, or used by himself. And this want of a coat must continue until such time as one is exemplified to him by the college of arms in proper form. But if such a non-armigerous person assumes a coat-of-arms or a crest, which there is actually nothing to prevent so long as he does not copy some other man's, he would still be liable to pay the armorial bearings tax which does not discriminate between a properly authenticated coat and one that is merely assumed without any authority.

Cousinship is a matter which often causes much tribulation and reading up of ancestral records, but it is really simple enough. The children of brothers or sisters are first cousins, and to any of them the children of any of the others are also first cousins in perpetual succession, but carefully to be noted as having so many removes, each generation counting as one further remove.

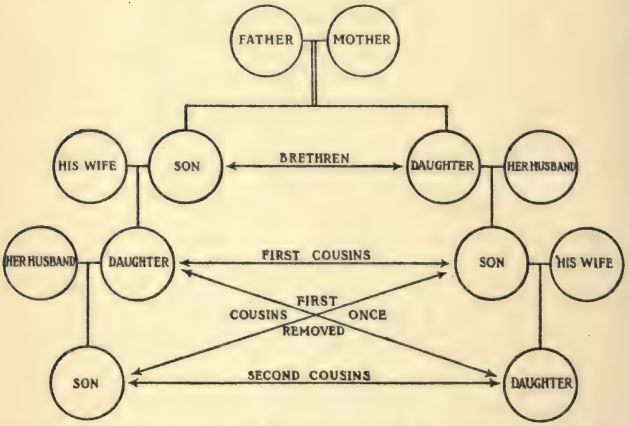
Then the children of first cousins are second cousins to each other, the remove obviously applying to each of them; and in the same way as in the case of first cousins, the children of any of the other second cousins are still second cousins in perpetual succession, but carefully to be noted as having so many removes, each generation counting as one further remove.

So one may have first cousins any number of times removed and the same in the case of distant cousinships which, if they can be traced, may run to high numbers. But however distant a cousinship may be, it is still a

blood relationship, and in numberless instances peerages have been successfully claimed by distant cousins of the last holder.

The other form of genealogical tree is one that goes in one line backwards to some particular ancestor, noting in its simplest form only the descent from father or mother

TABLE OF COUSINSHIP



Every successive generation adds one to the numeration of the cousinship. The descendants of a man's (or woman's) first cousins are always his first cousins, but differentiated by so many removes as there may be, each generation counting as one further remove.

to son or daughter. This, of course, can be enlarged as may be fancied by adding collaterals here and there and also by showing the various coats-of-arms by the side of the persons mentioned. Further additional interest may be given by also adding the family badges on the margin as badges are always very decorative.

The names of the persons in genealogical trees or pedigrees are often put within circles, but in such cases only small information concerning them can be given. If more information is wanted, as it may well be in the case of eminent ancestors, it will be found best not to use the circle but simply give a paragraph, with the name itself written in small capitals. If a person mentioned had more than one child, they should all be mentioned, but the line of succession need only be continued from the particular son or daughter concerned; in other cases there should be an arrow drawn below the circle or paragraph, meaning that there were descendants in that line also, or else the letters d. s. p., meaning that there were no descendants. (*Decessit sine prole*—Deceased without leaving any children.)

In all such genealogical trees, in cases where individuals are peers, the coronet of their degree may be put immediately over the shield, circle, or paragraph referring to them. Genealogies that go far back are better without crests over the coats-of-arms, but if crests are shown they should always be placed upon their proper helmets. Coronets are often shown under helmets, but I prefer them on the helmet, as they were originally used, the crest above again.

Badges also may be shown, especially towards the edges of the genealogical pages, in spare places, as they only need to be put somewhere near the entry which relates to a member of the badge-bearing family. Badges are always decorative and almost any old family tree going back to the sixteenth or preceding centuries will be found to include some representative of one or other of the old families who used badges. Under each badge the name of the family to which it belongs should always be put.

Supporters are seldom shown in genealogical trees but there is no reason why they should not be except that of size, as family trees are certainly apt to grow cumbersome and troublesome to consult. Supporters are considered as "proper" and in the round, so they and their charges may be drawn and shaded accordingly. Old genealogies are generally in the form of long rolls, but now it is far better to have them made in the manner of a large book, the pages of which can be easily turned. This also admits of a sufficiently full paragraph about each member of the family.

Vellum is the best thing to have a finely drawn-out genealogical tree done upon. It is very strong, has a beautiful surface, and takes colour admirably. It should not be parchment. Vellum is the inner skin of a calf, parchment is the inner skin of a sheep. Both are prepared in the same way with lime and neither is tanned. The next best thing to vellum is a good true rag paper, chosen with a fine surface. The College of Arms have on their books the names of the best heraldic artists, and it is always safest, in the case of important heraldic work, to consult the college at every step. But quite interesting genealogies, and decorative ones too, can be well made at home; all that is needed is a drawing board with a T-square and a compass, and some neatness and skill with pen and paint brush, and of course reliable family records of some kind.

CHAPTER III

Badges and Crests—List of Crests of Peers and Baronets, 1912-20

BADGES can be assumed by anyone, they are not as a rule recorded in the College of Arms except incidentally, and they have very rarely been officially granted at all. They do not come under the definition of armorial bearings, although I am not aware that anyone not armigerous has ever adopted a badge.

In spite of this official neglect badges are of great historical interest, as I will show in my chapter on Royal Heraldry. They were marks of ownership or service and were seldom personally borne by the owner himself, to whom were reserved the higher distinctions of the crest and the family coat-of-arms. A great man's badge would be universally known in his own neighbourhood, indeed, except to his intimates, far better than his crest or coat-of-arms.

Badges appear to have been most prevalent from the late fourteenth until the early sixteenth centuries, and the most important use they were put to was to distinguish the fighting retainers of the great Territorial magnates who at that time invariably held their lands upon a tenure or obligation of keeping fighting men ready to serve whichever king or pretender their master followed.

When the Yeomen of the Guard were instituted by Henry VII, the downfall of the badge became certain,

because that was the real beginning of our standing army, belonging to the State, and superseding private levies. The private levies are, however, not entirely gone even yet, as in Scotland to this day great chieftains often have their own particular companies of fighting retainers. Among our Scottish regular regiments a few private names and heraldic distinctions are still retained in grateful recognition of the patriotic gentlemen who originally devoted themselves and many of the men of their clan to the service of their country.

A badge then is only an arbitrary device assumed by an individual, family, or clan. It showed on the liveries of serving men, usually across the breast, on the arm, or engraved on a metal plaque; it appeared in some prominent place on the dress of fighting men, on the trappings of horses and the like, and latterly as an architectural feature on buildings. Except in a few instances these duties are now fulfilled by the crest. This is wrong, because a crest is really a man's personal mark, and strictly it should not be put on his horses or carriages or the buttons of the dress of his serving men.

The best examples of the proper use of a badge on a livery can be seen either on the uniform of the Yeomen of the Guard or that of the warders at the Tower of London. The dress is a survival of the original dress of the time of Henry VII, the only difference being in the badge, which has quite properly been changed in accordance with the usage of each sovereign for the time being. Several fine instances of badges are shown in Prince Arthur's Book, of the fifteenth century, and in the Tournament Roll of the time of Henry VIII, both now at the College of Arms.

In Scotland the different tartans of the clans are

analogous to badges, and so are the sprigs of various plants, or the feathers of particular birds, that are worn in the bonnets.

Many badges could be used by one man, there was no limit, but naturally it was better, and more easily understood, to have one chief badge. Such a badge would tend to become hereditary, and a few of the ancient family badges are still used by modern representatives: the old Wake knot badge now shows as the crest of Sir Herewald Wake, and the bear and ragged staff badge of the Dudleys, the Nevills, and the Beauchamps, has turned into one of the crests used by the Earl of Warwick. The old badge of Henry FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, a white horse with an oak spray in his mouth, now forms one of the crests used by the Duke of Norfolk as well as his dexter supporter. So that it is evident that badges tend rather to become crests or supporters than to find any place as charges on a shield, although now and then they do so appear. In the case of Lord Braye, however, the old family badge of a hemp-breaker is still retained as a badge, and the crescent badge of the Percy family is still used by them, and so are the Lancastrian rose and the portcullis of the Lords Abergavenny, descendants of Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick, whose daughter Anne married the only son of Henry VI. The red dragon badge of Cadwallader, the last of the British kings, became one of the supporters of our Tudor sovereigns and is now used as the badge of Wales.

Some badges were used to denote office; an instance of this may be seen in the case of the Crown of Charlemagne which was the badge of the hereditary office of High Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, and it was shown on a scutcheon of pretence on the coats-of-arms of George I,

George II, George III, George IV, and William IV, all of whom held that office.

The broad arrow was a badge of Henry, Viscount Sydney, Master-General of the Ordnance under William and Mary, and he marked the stores for which he was responsible with it. It has remained ever since and is now familiar to us as a Government badge, not only for stores, but also used in several other ways.

A curious development of the badge in the form of a punning allusion to its owner is found from about the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. The rebus badge is often simple, but sometimes it is not; it is, however, always interesting to try to interpret them. They often occur in architectural ornamentation and in mediæval embroideries.

The badge of the family of Talbot was a talbot hound, and it still survives both as crest and supporter to members of the same family. The badge of the Fraser family was a fraise, or strawberry leaf. John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, had a boar for his badge, and in heraldic language this animal was called a "verre". But most rebus badges are more far fetched than these. In Westminster Abbey is a sculptured panel to the memory of Abbot Islip, in which is the figure of an eye, and a figure slipping down. In the case of names ending in "ton" there are numerous instances of a tun being used as a badge with accessory lettering or objects upon it. Abbot Darnton had one, and on it were the letters DARN, and Abbot Beckington at Wells has a beacon upon his tun. It was often done in the case of pious ecclesiastics who added extensions to existing buildings and whose names more or less lent themselves to such treatment. There are some modern instances—political—on Chester

Cathedral. Badges were usually shown upon standards, long pointed flags.

War cries have some connection with badges, and they sometimes go together. Together with badges, the war cries and their modern representatives, the mottoes, are not much taken notice of by the College of Arms. In Scottish heraldry, however, the motto is actually made a matter of grant.

Like badges, mottoes sometimes contain punning allusions to their owner's names. These are sometimes simple like that of the Cavendish family "CAVENDO TUTUS," or the "VER NON SEMPER VIRET" of the Vernons, which if read with the two first words as one means "Let Vernon always flourish," while if the words are read as two it means that Spring is not always with us. A similar motto is SIT FORS TER FELIX, in which case if the second and third words are read as one, it means "Let Forster always be happy," but if read as two it means that if you are very lucky you may be happy three times in succession. Other Latin mottoes require to be translated before the pun appears. In this category is the curious motto of the family of Weare of Hereford, SUMUS UBI FUIMUS, which translated means "we are where we were," a play upon the name Weare. TIME UNUM, "fear one" is the motto of the Fearon family.

Some French examples also exist; among them is the comfortable Humphreys motto HOMME VRAY EST TOUJOURS PARÉ, and the alliterative motto of the James family J'AIME A JAMAIS. Instances of this sort are numerous, but although probably all mottoes had originally some well-known connection with the family to which they were assigned, such connection is now generally obscure.

I have made a short list of some of the more important badges, but it must not be considered in any way complete, as there are very many more that are well known. Badges do not have supports—coronets, chapeaux, torses, or anything else, as crests have, but they stand alone, sometimes on a patch of ground and sometimes on nothing, and also they are capable generally of being shown in any position. If any special position is essential it is well known—as, for instance, in the case of the various knots, which must obviously be tied in the proper way. Again in the case of the "hart lodged" of Richard II, it would not do to show him trippant. But if a boar or a dragon or a greyhound simply, is a man's badge, he can show him as he thinks fit. The same argument applies as to colour unless it is specified. Richard III had a white boar, armed and tusked or, and it would not do to show him of any other colour.

I have figured the more interesting of the following badges but have not considered it necessary to draw the simpler ones, such as bells, crescents, bulls, and the like.

A chained ANTELOPE was a badge of Henry V and Henry VI.

An APE, ringed and chained gold, was a badge of the family of Marmion.

An ASS'S HEAD was a badge of the Mainwaring family, and it is now used as their crest.

A BEACON (Plate VIII, 1) was a badge of Henry V and of James I.

A BEAR and a ragged staff (Plate VIII, 2) was a badge of the ancient Earls of Warwick. "Sable a staff raguly in bend arg." was an ancient coat-of-arms of the same family. It shows, with a bear in several of the paintings in the roll written by John Rows of Warwick in the

fifteenth century and known as the Rows Roll. In ancient British the word arth means a bear, and Arthgallus, Earl of Warwick, may possibly have chosen a bear as his badge because of this. The same device was used as a crest by Robert Dudley, twentieth Earl of Warwick, who also had a chained bear as his dexter supporter. The device is now used as a crest by the Earl of Warwick.

A BELL is the badge of the Courtenay family.

A BOAR (Plate VIII, 3), in heraldic language a "verre," is the badge of the families of Courtenay and Vere. A white boar or hog, "armed and impaled or," was a badge of Richard III, and two similar boars were also used by him as supporters. There was an old fifteenth century distich alluding to this which ran—

> The cat (Catesby), the rat (Ratcliffe), and Lovel the dog
> Rule all England under the hog.

BRAYS (Plate VIII, 7), or hempbreakers, were, and are still, the badge of the Lords Braye.

A BUCKLE is the badge of the family of Pelham, and also one of the charges in the coat-of-arms. It was given as an honourable augmentation to Sir John Pelham who took John, King of France, prisoner at the Battle of Poictiers in 1356. The present representatives of the Pelham family are the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Chichester, and the Earl of Yarborough, all of whom quarter the silver buckles on a red ground.

A black BULL was a badge of the Clare family and used by Edward IV.

A BULL was the badge of the family of Nevill; it is now used as a crest by Lord Braybrooke, and two bulls as supporters by Lord Abergavenny, who also has a bull's

PLATE VIII

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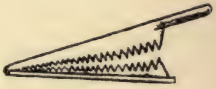
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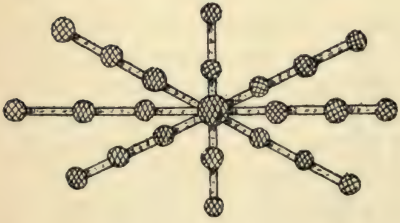
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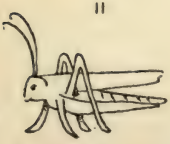
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head as crest. Both these gentlemen belong to the Nevill family. A bull's head was a badge of the families of Hastings, Ogle, and Wharton.

A CAMEL was a badge of the Somersets, Earls of Worcester.

A CASTLE of Castile was a badge of Edward II and Henry VIII.

A Cornish CHOUGH, like a black crow with a yellow beak, was a badge of the families of Scrope and Trevelyan.

A white COCK was a badge of Henry VIII, and a cockatrice gules, armed silver, of the family of Curzon.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VIII

1, Beacon, badge of Henry V. 2, Bear and ragged staff, badge of Dudley, Earl of Warwick. 3, White boar, badge of Richard III. 4, Crescent, badge of Percy, Earl of Northumberland. 5, Daisy, badge of Edward VI. 6, Eagle's claw, badge of Stanley. 7, Breys, badge of Lord Braye. 8, Dolphin, badge of Courtenay. 9, Escarbuncle, badge of Richard I. 10, Falcon and fetterlock, badge of Edward IV. 11, Grasshopper, badge of Gresham. 12, Harpy, badge of Richard II. 13, Badge of Ireland as used by George III.

A CRESCENT with a star was a badge of Richard I, John, and Henry III. A silver crescent alone was a badge of the Percy family, an actual example was shown at the Society of Antiquaries in 1897. That figured was used by Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, K.G. (Plate VIII, 4).

A DAISY (Plate VIII, 5) was a badge of Edward VI in memory of his ancestress Margaret de Beaufort.

A DOLPHIN (Plate VIII, 8) was the badge of the Courtenay family. It is still used as a crest by the Earl of Devon and by Lord Courtenay.

A red DRAGON was the badge of Cadwallader, the last of the British kings, and it was adopted as one of his

supporters by Henry VII, in honour of his Welsh descent. It was also used as his dexter supporter by Henry VIII until 1526, when he discontinued the white greyhound of de Beaufort and adopted a lion as his dexter supporter, assigning the sinister position to the red dragon, where it remained during the reigns of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth. It appeared again as the sinister supporter of the coat-of-arms invented by the Protector Cromwell, and shows on his great seal. It is now the badge of Wales and is so used by the Prince of Wales.

A green DRAGON was a badge of the Herbert family.

A black DRAGON was a badge of Edward IV.

An EAGLE'S CLAW (Plate VIII, 6) is a badge of the Stanley family, and an eagle preying on an infant is still the family crest.

An ELEPHANT was a badge of the families of Beaumont, Knowles, and Sandes.

An ESCARBUNCLE (Plate VIII, 9) was a badge of Henry II, Richard I, Edward III, and Henry V.

A white FALCON was a badge of Richard II. A falcon with a fetterlock (Plate VIII, 10) was a badge of Edmund Langley, Duke of York, and Edward IV, and can be seen on the gate of Henry VII's chapel at Westminster Abbey. A falcon with a sceptre and red and white roses, on the stock of a tree, was a badge of Queen Anne Boleyn and of her daughter Queen Elizabeth. A falcon was the Ormond crest, and was used by the Earl of Wiltshire, Anne Boleyn's father. An image of the falcon, with a bush growing red and white roses was shown in a pageant at Anne Boleyn's coronation. It was also shown as a badge by James I. A falcon was a badge of the Paulet family and is still used as their crest.

A FLEUR-DE-LYS was a badge of Edward III, and he also showed fleur-de-lys semés on the coat-of-arms of France which he adopted as his first and fourth quartering. It was afterwards used as a badge by Henry VII and his Tudor successors on the throne, and crowned by James I and his son Prince Henry. The fleur-de-lys is a development from the Egyptian lotus conventionally treated. It was also a badge of the family of Munford.

A FOX'S tail was a badge of Henry IV.

A GARB or wheat sheaf was a badge of the Peverel family and also of the Burleighs.

A GRASSHOPPER (Plate VIII, 11) was a badge of the family of Gresham. It now shows on the Royal Exchange.

A white GREYHOUND was a badge of the family of de Beaufort, ancestors of Henry VII, and also of the Nevills, ancestors of Edward IV. Henry VII used a white greyhound as one of his supporters, and so did Henry VIII until 1526 or thereabouts. It was also a badge of the family of Rich.

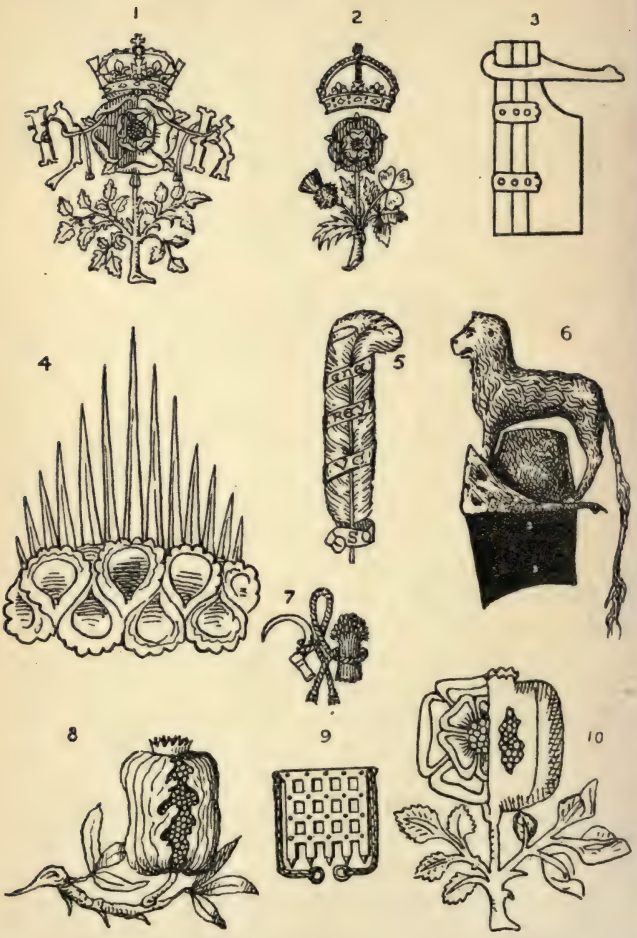
A red HAND, palm showing, was the badge of Ulster, and it is now used as a badge of the dignity of a baronet, a rank which was originally instituted as a reward for gentlemen who sent out their retainers as fighting men for the pacification of Ulster.

A HARP was a badge of Ireland, and is still a royal badge for that country (Plate VIII, 13).

A HARPY (Plate VIII, 12) was a badge of Richard II. It is an heraldic monster, a vulture's body and the head and bust of a woman.

A white HART lodged, collared, chained, armed, and impaled gold, was a badge of Richard II and Edward IV.

PLATE IX



A hawthorn bush crowned, with the initials H.R. (Plate IX, 1), was a badge of Henry VII. It is said to have been adopted in memory of the fact that at the Battle of Bosworth Field, Richard III in despair at his defeat, threw away his crown and it fell in a hawthorn bush. It was found by Sir Reginald Bray and given to Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, who became Henry VII. The old saying, "Cleave to the crown, though it hang on a bush," no doubt had reference to this incident.

A red HEART was a badge of the family of Douglas, to

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IX

1, Tudor rose, badge of Henry VII. 2, Rose, shamrock, and thistle, badge of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. 3, A rudder, badge of family of Willoughby. 4, Cloudburst, badge of Edward III and others. 5, Ostrich feather, badge of Henry IV, with SOVEREYGNE. 6, Lion, crest of the Black Prince. 7, Sickle and garb, badge of family of Hastings. 8, Pomegranate, badge of Queen Catherine of Arragon. 9, Portcullis, badge of family of de Beaufort. 10, Rose and pomegranate, badge of Henry VIII.

one of whom King Robert Bruce entrusted his heart to be taken to the Holy Land and buried there.

A HEDGEHOG was a badge of the Sidney family, but in the present crest the hedgehog has developed into a porcupine.

A white HORSE courant, holding a sprig of oak in his mouth, was a badge of Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. It is now used as a crest, and as a sinister supporter, by the Duke of Norfolk.

KNOTS have been very favoured as badges, the best known of them are:—

The Bourchier knot (Plate IV, 9).

The Bowen knot (Plate IV, 11).

The Dacre knot (Plate IV, 13).

The Harrington knot (Plate III, 25).

The Heneage knot. A single cord with three interlaced loops.

The Stafford knot (Plate IV, 12).

The Wake and Ormond knot (Plate IV, 10).

A white LION was a badge of the Mortimers, Earls of March, and ancestors of Edward IV, who also used it. Edward also used two white lions as supporters, and so did Henry VII, early in his reign, probably out of compliment to his wife. But he soon changed them and adopted instead the red dragon of Cadwallader and the white greyhound of the De Beauforts. A white lion was also a badge of the families of Howard and Mowbray.

A MAGPIE was a badge of the family of Rivers.

A MAIDEN'S HEAD crowned, rising from a Tudor rose, was a badge of Catherine Parr, the sixth wife of Henry VIII. A maiden's head was the crest of Sir William Parr, K.G., Marquis of Northampton, father of Queen Catherine.

A pierced MULLET was a badge of the Clinton family.

A plume of three OSTRICH feathers was a badge of King Stephen and of Henry IV.

Ostrich feathers were shown silver on a black ground, enamelled on an alms dish belonging to Philippa of Hainault, the Queen of Edward III, who also used them as her badge. Sir N. H. Nicolas, one of our greatest heraldic antiquaries, believed that ostrich feathers were a badge of the province of Ostrevant, which was the appanage of the eldest sons of the Counts of Hainault. The feathers appear to have been borne either singly, in pairs, or three separately, and Arthur, Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Henry VII, seems to have generally used the triple plume. The triple plume, within a coronet,

with the motto ICH DIEN was also used by Edward, afterwards Edward VI, who never was Prince of Wales, so it is probable that the feathers have not really anything to do with Wales, but are simply worn as a badge of the king's eldest son, and are inherited from their first use by Edward III by right of his wife. Ostrich feathers were used as badges, with various marks of cadency, by John of Gaunt and Thomas of Woodstock, and probably also by the other sons of Edward III. They were also used in pairs by Richard II, and in saltire by James I.

The Black Prince had a shield for war, the royal coat-of-arms of the time, and another for peace, black, charged with three ostrich feathers argent, each have a scroll with the words ICH DIEN upon it. Henry IV used a single ostrich feather with the word SOVEREYGNE upon it on a scroll (Plate IX, 5), and among others it has been used with differences, by Margaret de Beaufort; Thos. Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset; Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester; and some others. But since the time of Henry, Prince of Wales, son of James I, who was particularly fond of it as his badge, the triple plume of ostrich feathers has been considered essentially royal. A plume of five ostrich feathers was a badge of the Clinton family, and it is now used as their crest.

A PANTHER was a badge of Henry VI.

A PEACOCK was a badge of the Manners family, and it is still used as their crest.

A PHŒNIX rising between two Tudor roses on the top of a castle was a badge of Queen Jane Seymour, the third wife of Henry VIII. A phœnix is now a crest of the Duke of Somerset, who belongs to the family of Seymour.

A sprig of PLANTA GENISTA or broom plant was a badge of the Plantagenet family.

A POMEGRANATE (Plate IX, 8) was a badge of Queen Catherine of Arragon, the first wife of Henry VIII. It was also used by Queen Mary I and by Henry, Prince of Wales, the son of James I. A golden pomegranate was the badge of Granada and also used as a coat-of-arms.

A PORTCULLIS, usually crowned, was a badge of the family of De Beaufort, ancestors of Henry VII. It is supposed to represent the gate of the Castle of De Beaufort. It is of gold, with silver nails. It was a favourite badge of all our Tudor sovereigns (Plate IX, 9) and was also used, crowned, by James I and Prince Henry.

A portcullis of De Beaufort is still used as a badge by the family of Nevill. It is usually shown ensigned by an earl's coronet.

A RED CROSS of St. George was a badge used by Henry V, Henry VI, and Charles I.

A golden ROSE, stalked proper, was a badge of Edward I.

A red rose was the badge of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, fifth son of Edward III. It was known as the Lancastrian rose and became the badge of that branch of the family. It was used by all the Lancastrian kings, Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI, and afterwards, now and then, by Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth, but usually in company either of Tudor roses or the white roses of York. It is still used as a badge by the family of Nevill in honour of the marriage of Anne Nevill to Edward, Prince of Wales, the son of Henry VI, in 1470. It is ensigned by an earl's coronet.

A white rose was the badge of Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, sixth son of Edward III. It was known as the Yorkist rose and became the badge of that branch of the family, which also descended from Lionel, Duke of Clarence, the fourth son of Edward III. It was used

by all the Yorkist kings, Edward IV, Edward V, and Richard III, and afterwards, sometimes, by Elizabeth and Charles I. Edward IV showed his rose surrounded by rays, called "en soleil," sometimes with a legend.

A Tudor rose, a beautiful badge, came into use when the Lancastrian Henry VII married his Yorkist cousin Elizabeth. The rose combines both the red and the white roses of the two great divisions of Edward III's family. Sometimes it is shown divided quarterly, sometimes divided in two in pale, sometimes in successive rows or rings of white and red petals, and sometimes as a double flower, the inner one white and the outer one red. This is the design generally adopted now, and it can be well seen on the collar of the Knights of the Garter. The seeded centre is always gold and the small leaves showing at the outer edges of the roses between the petals, which are usually five in number, are green. Henry VIII sometimes used it dimidiated with the pomegranate of Arragon (Plate IX, 10). The Tudor rose was used by all the Tudor sovereigns as well as by most of their successors, at times, and also, coroneted, by Henry, Prince of Wales, the son of James I, and, crowned, by James himself.

Queen Catherine of Arragon had a sheaf of arrows as a badge, and her daughter, Queen Mary I, impaled these arrows with a rose and used it as her badge. She also used a rose and a pomegranate impaled. This last badge was also used by Henry VIII.

Queen Elizabeth used the red, white, and Tudor roses very frequently, and sometimes they show alone and sometimes ensigned with a royal crown. Fillets sometimes are shown with the rose, with lettering upon them, ROSA SINE SPINA, or ELIZABETH.

James I used the Tudor rose, sometimes with the motto BEATI PACIFICI, combined with a thistle, and so did Queen Anne, and now it is a royal badge for England, ensigned by a royal crown. When combined with a thistle and a spray of shamrock it is a badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (Plate IX, 2).

A RAVEN argent was a badge of the Earl of Cumberland.

The ROYAL CYPHER, sometimes within the Garter, and ensigned with a royal crown, has been used as a royal badge during the last three reigns.

A RUDDER (Plate IX, 3) is a badge of the Willoughby family.

A SAGITTARIUS, or centaur, with a bow and arrow was a badge used by King Stephen, and three of these animals, in pale, is said to have also been his coat-of-arms.

A SCABBARD END, or CRAMPET, was a badge of the family of De La Warr.

A SARACEN'S HEAD was a badge of the family of Cobham, and the crest of Lord Cobham is a Moor's head, probably the same.

A SCALING LADDER was a badge of the family of Grey.

A SHAMROCK, ensigned by a royal crown, is used as a royal badge for Ireland.

A SHELL was a badge of the family of Rivers.

A shell, stump, and Dacre knot is a badge of the family of Dacre (Plate IV, 13).

A SICKLE is a badge of the family of Hungerford, and a sickle and a garb is the badge of the family of Hastings (Plate IX, 7).

The SUN in splendour was a badge of Richard II and Edward VI. Rays issuing from beneath a cloud, some-

times called a sunburst (Plate IX, 4), was a badge of Edward III, Edward IV, Henry VII, and James I.

A white SWAN, collared and chained gold, was a badge of Henry IV and Henry V, and of the families of De Bohun, Stafford, and the Lancastrian Plantagenets.

"SS" and the word SOVERAIGNE were badges used by Henry IV. The Lancastrian collar with the letter S repeated all along it is supposed to refer to the word soveraigne. The Yorkist collar showed alternate suns and roses. The collars of SS still worn by our heralds and judges are survivals of the old Lancastrian collar.

A TALBOT was the badge of the Talbot family, and is still used as their crest.

A TAU cross was a badge of the family of Courtenay.

A THISTLE was an ancient badge of Scotland, and it was brought into English royal heraldry by James I who used it largely. Sometimes impaled with a rose, sometimes with the motto BEATI PACIFICI on a scroll. Now it forms part of the triple badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in company with a rose and a shamrock spray. The impaled rose and thistle repeated eight times is borne as an honourable augmentation, on a bordure, by the Earls of Kinnoull.

A TIGER'S HEAD was a badge of the family of De Grey, and it is now used as a crest by Lord Walsingham, a member of the same family.

A TREE STOCK was a badge of Edward III, Richard II, and James I.

A UNICORN was a badge of the Windsor family.

A UNION JACK, ensigned by a royal crown, is a badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

A WINDMILL is a badge of the family of Willoughby.

A WOLF was a badge of Henry IV and of Edward IV.

Crests were distinctive individual devices fixed on the tops of helmets. They were, and still are, personal marks, unlike badges which should be used on retainer's liveries and buttons. The mediæval helmet crests were of such design as could be well placed on the helmet and were generally made of "cuir boulli," or of light wood. They were painted in colours. Feather crests were light, easy to make, and decorative to look upon and consequently they frequently occurred; they were called panaches. Heads of animals and birds are also very suitable and common. In recent times crests have now and then been granted that have certainly not been suitable to put on a helmet, such, for instance, as a ship being wrecked in a storm. At first crests were only used individually, but gradually they became hereditary, as coats-of-arms did, and now they go together with the shield and are shown over it. Crests always rest upon a distinct base, an heraldic or fanciful coronet, a cap-of-maintenance, or a torse, or wreath. Each of these originally stood on the top of the helmet, and if the helmet is shown as it ought to be, the crest stands on it still, but it is often put straight on the top of the shield without any helmet. If the shield is that of a peer he is entitled to place the figure of a coronet of his degree immediately on the top of the shield, above that the helmet of his degree, and the crest at the top of that again. A lambrequin or mantling of rich material was usually worn on the helmet for the crest and its support to rest upon. This mantling is often of great decorative value, and it is represented as "cut and torn ribbons" in honourable warfare. Of late it has taken the colour of the chief metal and the chief colour in the coat-of-arms to which it belonged, but in mediæval times little im-

portance seems to have been attached to its colour. It was sometimes ornamented with badges and other heraldic charges. The mantling now assumes a merely decorative form of conventional ornamentation. It is supposed to have originated as a protection for the Crusaders against the hot sun of Palestine.

The earliest crest device upon a helmet that is at present known occurs in the second great seal of Richard I.

At the top of the helmet is a fan cresting, and on the base of this is a figure of a lion passant; it was probably painted. The top of a helmet would almost naturally call for an ornament, and a fan of feathers or ornament cut in light wood would much improve its appearance. The moment such an idea began it would rapidly grow, and good designs might readily be worn by members of the same family, and from a painting of a lion on a cresting to a modelled representation of the lion itself is no great step. We must go to royalty once more to see this; it is splendidly exemplified in the helmet, cap-of-estate, and lion crest of the Black Prince (Plate IX, 6), which are now preserved over his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral. A strongly made crest may well have given greater strength of resistance to the helmet upon which it was, as the ornamental ridges upon a fireman's helmet still do, and something of the same protective value may still exist in the tall tops of the "zapeks" of our lancer regiments and the heavy plumes in strong metal collars which are worn on many of our cavalry head-dresses. There are numbers of fine representations of crests on helmets on seals of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, many of them on coronets or caps-of-estate, and generally also showing the mantling.

The probability seems to be that crests were considered to mark some quality of pre-eminence, as in the fourteenth century numbers of shields of arms are found without crests, while they always appear over the shields of great nobles. It is just possible that they were given to persons who were of sufficient rank to take part in a tournament, concerning which the laws were most rigorous and strictly enforced. Even so late as the early seventeenth century the heralds visitation books frequently make no mention of crests with the arms they describe. The possession of a properly accredited crest was, no doubt, a highly valued privilege and a proof of distinction. Crests were eventually granted to many of the families that had hitherto not had them, especially during the latter part of the seventeenth century. A crest is never granted unless there is already an accredited coat-of-arms for it to belong to. Like the arms, when once properly exemplified, they are hereditary. Although ladies are not entitled to use crests, it seems that they can transmit such a right. An heraldic heiress, that is to say the daughter, having no brothers, of an armigerous father, gives the right to her children to quarter her paternal coat-of-arms, and her sons would no doubt also have the right to show the crest belonging to it, if they cared to do so. In German heraldry many crests are frequently shown, in France crests are seldom shown at all, and in England additional crests are not often used except when an additional surname has been adopted by royal licence with the usual clause of also adopting the achievement belonging to the new name, possibly with some heraldic difference added to it.

When new titles are bestowed upon anyone for exceptional services to the State, it usually happens either that

new arms and a new crest are also given, or that honourable augmentations are added to the existing achievement of the person honoured. Such additions would be given by the authority of a Royal Warrant through the Royal College of Arms.

The cap-of-maintenance, chapeau, or cap-of-estate (Plate XII, 10), was originally a royal head-dress, and used at the investiture of a duke, originally a royal rank. It was of red cloth or velvet, turned up with minever, that is to say white ermine fur, spotted with little black horsehair tufts. A model of a mediæval cap-of-estate shows well on the Black Prince's helmet, now in Canterbury Cathedral (Plate IX, 6).

A survival of this cap, but simpler in form, is still worn inside crowns and coronets. It is worn by the King on his way to be crowned. Crests always rest on some support, the most decorative of which is the cap-of-maintenance of the older form, they also occur set on heraldic coronets, coronets mural, naval, vallary, fleur-de-liseés, with pearls on points, and doubtless on other like forms, but the most usual support is a simple twist or torse, usually coloured with the chief metal and the chief colour of the coat-of-arms to which it belongs.

Some peers and some baronets have no crests.

There are heritable family crests, which are the most numerous, and are used by all male members of the same family, and crests of augmentation which are given for distinguished service, usually limited to the use of the individual to whom it is granted and to his immediate successors. The limitations of such crests are set out in the exemplification of the Heralds' College, and the design invariably has some direct correspondence with the service for which the honour has been bestowed.

For instance, Lord Nelson had a crest of augmentation, on a naval coronet, granted to him for the victory of the Nile; it is a representation of the diamond aigrette given to him by the Sultan of Turkey, the aigrette itself is now in the Royal United Service Museum at Whitehall; Lord Kitchener had another, standing in a mural crown, of an elephant's head holding a sword in its trunk; Lord Gough had a crest of augmentation, which was given to him in 1816, consisting of an arm of a soldier of the 87th regiment holding a small banner with the colours of the regiment, and a reversed French "eagle," the staff broken. Sir W. Gull has a crest that was given to the eminent doctor of the same name who saved the life of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales; it consists of a lion holding a shield on which is one of the Prince of Wales' feathers, enfiled with a coronet. Sir E. Hardinge has a hand holding a sword enfiled by two small garlands of laurel and cypress, and two flags in saltire, one Dutch, and inscribed ATLANTA, and the other French, inscribed PIEDMONTAISE; and there are many more besides these, all of great interest, both national and personal.

Family crests are as a general rule distinct from any other part of an achievement, but there are exceptions, and they occur, not infrequently, having reference either general or in detail to the ancient family badges, some of the charges that appear on the shield, or to the supporters. Others have reference to some service rendered by the first grantee or else a punning allusion to the name of the owner.

The entire coat-of-arms sometimes shows as a crest, but it is rare. Instances of it occur in the cases of the Earl of Berkeley and Viscount Hardinge, in which the family arms are set on a mitre which forms the crest.

The coat-of-arms of Viscount Harberton is a lion holding an apple in his paws, and this also forms his crest. Lord Rotherham's crest shows a demi lion holding a standard upon which his arms are repeated. The sun in splendour, a crest of the Earl of Antrim, is the Lothian coat-of-arms.

Many crests are derived from badges. The ass's head crest of the Mainwarings was their badge originally, and Lord Warwick's crest of a bear and a ragged staff, was an old and well-known badge of the Dudley and Beauchamp families.

The "bull" crest of Lord Braybrooke represents an ancient badge of the Nevills, and the dolphin crest of the Earl of Devon was originally a badge of the Courtenay family. The Duke of Newcastle's crest of five ostrich feathers was originally a badge of the family of Clinton, and the "talbot" crest of the Talbot family is also their ancient badge.

Crests that have a strong family likeness to supporters are also not uncommon. The Duke of Norfolk's sinister supporter is the same white horse as is his crest; Lord De L'Isle and Dudley has a golden quilled porcupine both as crest and as dexter supporter; Lord Donoughmore has a half-cockatrice as a crest and two cockatrices as supporters; Lord Downshire has the head of a reindeer for his crest and a complete reindeer as his sinister supporter, and Lord Eglinton and Winton has a green dragon for his crest and two green dragons as supporters.

Crests that are excerpts from charges on coats-of-arms are common enough. Instances of this reduplication, usually with some small differences, can be seen in the case of Earl Amherst, three spears, which also form a

charge on his coat-of-arms, but differently arranged. An otter figures both as charge, supporter, and crest to the achievement of Baron Coleridge, and Baron Roden shows a similar repetition with eagles.

Sir M. Brown shows two bear's paws in his coat-of-arms, and one in his crest; and the columnar fountain on the shield of Sir J. Brunner is repeated as his crest; Sir A. Cory-Wright has an unicorn both as a crest and in his arms; and Sir T. Crawley-Boevy bears three cranes in his arms and one as a crest. Sir R. Grierson has three fetterlocks in his coat-of-arms and one as a crest. Many similar cases can be found among the achievements of the English aristocracy both titled and untitled.

Crests that have alliterative connection with their owners' names are always of much personal interest. Among these may be noted the ash tree used by the Earl of Ashburnham; the beaver of Sir H. R. Beevor; the brock, or badger, of the Brocklehursts and the Brookes; the colt of Sir J. Colthurst; the coot of Coote; the fox of Lord Ilchester whose name is Fox; the hawk of Lord Hawke; the heart of Sir E. Hart; the lamb of Sir A. Lamb; the parrot of Sir H. Perrott; the portal or tower of Sir W. Portal; the hand holding a primrose of Sir J. Primrose, and the talbot of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

Crests by themselves are often shown in English and Scottish heraldry, but very seldom in foreign heraldry. Several of the arrangements of crests that may be found in book-plates, or before them stamped outside books, are very decorative. A crest can be shown surrounded by the family motto or motto of an order of knighthood (Plate X, 2).

If a man is a peer he can show his coronet over his crest (Plate X, 1, 3), if he is a baronet he can show the

PLATE X

1, Crest of family of Hastings. 2, Crest of Manners. 3, Arms of Sir Kenelm Digby, with scutcheon of pretence. 4, Arms of Vincent, with a supporter.

PLATE XI

1

2

3

1, Crest of Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. 2, Lion's gamb, crest of Boothby. 3, Crest of Mordaunt, Viscount Mordaunt.

Ulster hand in company with his crest (Plate XI, 2), if he is a knight of an order of chivalry he can surround his crest with the motto of his order on its proper fillet (Plate X, 2), or with the collar of the order, if he belong to one or other of the great orders or if he is a Knight Grand Cross of one of the lesser orders. If a knight belongs to more than one order he can if he likes show one or all of his collars, and sometimes the collars are shown half of one order and half of another.

If the owner of a crest is only a companion, member, or esquire of an order, or if he has medals, the respective badges are sometimes shown depending from the lower edge of the crest support, chapeau, coronet, or torse.

Besides these more or less official possibilities of the ornamentation of crests, there is a very large field for a decorator in the use of mottoes, wreaths, and architectural ornamentation, and if the crest is part of an animal it appears to be allowable, on the authority of Augustine Vincent, who was Windsor Herald in 1624, to use the complete creature as a supporter (Plate X, 4).

In the following list of crests of peers and baronets, I have not given the small details, neither have I given the colours. But the references are easy, and if accurate information on either of these points is wanted, it can easily be found in any of the illustrated peerages.

Adder with rose. Home, Bart.
Albatross on rudder. White-Todd, Bart.
Alpaca. Salt of Gliffacs, Bart.
Anchor. Coats, Bart.
„ Glentanar, Baron.
„ Kinnear, Baron.
„ O'Loghlen, Bart.
„ Stewart-Clark, Bart.

Anchors in saltire. Boxall, Bart.
Angel between laurel sprays. Kintore, Earl of.
„ holding a sword. Tuite, Bart.
Antelope, natural—
„ Fetherston, Bart.
„ Hamilton, Baron.
„ Demi. Banbury, Bart. (Holding a cross.)
„ „ Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of. (Holding a heart.)
„ „ Holm-Patrick, Baron. („ „ „)
„ Head. Frere, Bart.
„ „ Penrhyn, Baron.
„ „ Pocock, Bart.
Archer, demi. Latymer, Baron.
Arm. Aberdare, Baron.
„ Rothermere, Viscount. (Between feathers.)
„ the hand holding an—
„ Arrow. Baker-Wilbraham, Bart.
„ „ Clouston, Bart.
„ „ Fletcher, Bart.
„ „ Fowke, Bart.
„ „ Headfort, Marquis of.
„ „ Poore, Bart.
„ Banner. Leigh, Bart.
„ Baton. Henniker, Baron.
„ „ Usher, Bart.
„ Battle-axe. Desart, Earl of.
„ „ Rankin, Bart.
„ „ Samuel, Bart. (With shield.)
„ „ Shaughnessy, Baron.
„ Book. Loreburn, Earl.
„ Bow and arrow. Stanmore, Baron.
„ Broadsword. Champion de Crespigny, Bart.
„ Bugle. Inverclyde, Baron.
„ Chapeau between oak sprays. Bazley, Bart.
„ Club. Bathurst, Earl.
„ „ Bledisloe, Baron.

Arm, the hand holding a—
„ Club. Buchan, Earl of.
„ „ Erskine, Baron.
„ „ Hervey-Bathurst, Bart.
„ „ Kimberley, Earl of.
„ Colours, 31st Regt. Strafford, Earl of
„ Crescent. Napier and Ettrick, Baron.
„ „ Napier, Bart.
„ Cross-Crosslet Fitchée. Adam, Bart.
„ „ „ „ Antrim, Earl of.
„ „ „ „ Austin, Bart.
„ Cross-patteé-fitchée, on a tower. Islington, Baron.
„ Dagger. King of Corrard, Bart.
„ „ Lawrence, Baron.
„ „ on fasces. O'Hagan, Baron.
„ „ Reay, Baron.
„ „ Richardson, Bart.
„ „ Stewart of Birch Grove, Bart.
„ „ Stirling of Faskine, Bart.
„ Dart. Minto, Earl of.
„ Eagle's head. Cozens-Hardy, Baron.
„ „ leg. Napier of Napier, Bart.
„ Falcon. Inchcape, Baron.
„ Fasces. Treloar, Bart.
„ Feathers, ostrich. Portland, Duke of.
„ Flag. Curtis of Catherington, Bart.
„ „ Geary, Bart.
„ „ Gough, Viscount. (With French eagle.)
„ „ Hoste, Bart.
„ „ Lamington, Baron.
„ „ Milne, Bart.
„ „ Troubridge, Bart.
„ Flagstaff, broken. Piers, Bart.
„ Hatchet. Wrey, Bart.
„ Horns. Morley, Earl of.
„ Jaw-bone. Baynes, Bart.

Arm, the hand holding a—
„ Key. With cornucopia. Dunn, Bart.
„ Lance. Thompson of Hartsbourne, Bart.
„ Laurel. Gwydyr, Baron.
„ Lizard. Walker of Sand Hutton, Bart.
„ Mole spade. Saye and Sele, Baron.
„ „ Twistleton-Wyckham-Fiennes, Bart.
„ Mullet. Doughty-Tichborne, Bart.
„ „ with oak sprays. Cook, Bart.
„ Oak spray. Hambleden, Viscount.
„ Olive branch. Dixon, Bart.
„ Palm branch. Lopes, Bart.
„ „ Ludlow, Baron.
„ „ between falcons. Laking, Bart.
„ Pen. Madge, Bart.
„ Pineapple. Tate, Bart.
„ Plane leaf. Lawrence, Bart.
„ Roll of paper. Belper, Baron.
„ „ „ Scott of Lytchett, Bart.
„ „ „ between feathers. Harmsworth, Bart.
„ „ „ „ „ Northcliffe, Baron.
„ Roll of parchment. Llangattock, Baron.
„ „ „ Shelley-Rolls, Bart.
„ Rose. Wittenham, Baron.
„ „ Parsons, Bart.
„ Sceptre. Thurlow, Baron.
„ Scimitar. Bryce, Viscount.
„ „ Drake, Bart.
„ „ Graaf, Bart.
„ „ Hume-Campbell, Bart.
„ „ Polwarth, Baron. (On a heart.)
„ „ Ricketts, Bart. (With anchor.)
„ Shuttle. Shuttleworth, Baron.
„ Spear. Ffolkes, Bart.
„ „ broken. Dodsworth, Bart.
„ „ „ Douglas of Springwood, Bart.

Arm, the hand holding a—
„ Spear, broken. Ley, Bart.
„ „ „ Lovelace, Earl of.
„ „ „ Tennyson, Baron.
„ „ „ with rod of Æsculapius. Thompson of Wimpole St., Bart.
„ Staff. Armytage, Bart.
„ Sword. Birkenhead, Baron.
„ „ Hibbert, Bart.
„ „ Houston-Boswall, Bart.
„ „ Hylton, Baron.
„ „ Inchiquin, Baron.
„ „ O'Brien, Baron.
„ „ Shandon, Baron.
„ „ Vane, Bart.
„ „ Welby, Bart.
„ „ on a castle. O'Brien, Bart.
„ „ with a banner. Newton, Bart.
„ „ with a trident and a spear. Islington, Baron.
„ Torch. Gull, Bart.
„ Trident. Loraine, Bart.
„ Trowel. Lakin, Bart.
„ Wheatears, five. Denny, Bart.
„ „ „ Thompson of Park Gate, Bart.
„ Wreath. MacAlpine, Bart.
Arm, the hand pointing to a star. Londesborough, Earl of.
Arm, vambraced, the hand holding an—
„ Anchor. Miles, Bart.
„ Annulet. Musgrave, Bart.
„ „ Spicer, Bart.
„ Arrow. Between wings. Baker, Bart.
„ „ Clarke of Rupert's Wood, Bart.
„ „ Cotter, Bart.
„ „ Vassar-Smith, Bart.
„ Banner. Makins, Bart.
„ Baton. Donner, Bart.

Arm, vambraced, the hand holding a—

„ Baton. Kellet, Bart.
„ Battle-axe. Aldenham, Baron.
„ „ Gibbes, Bart.
„ „ Quilter, Bart. (With chough.)
„ Cinquefoil. Dyke, Bart.
„ Club. Hervey-Bathurst, Bart.
„ „ Sturdee, Bart.
„ Cross-crosslet. Molesworth, Viscount.
„ „ fitchée. Macdonald, Baron and Bart.
„ Dagger. Alexander, Bart.
„ „ Chilston, Viscount.
„ „ Mahon, Bart.
„ „ Nelson, Bart.
„ Dragon's head. Cranbrook, Earl of.
„ „ „ Hardy, Bart.
„ Fireball. Ball, Bart.
„ Flag. Pasley, Bart.
„ Fleur-de-lys. Newborough, Baron.
„ „ Ramsden, Bart.
„ Garb. Auckland, Baron.
„ „ Eden, Bart.
„ Hammer. Armstrong, Baron.
„ Key. Lever of Hans Crescent, Bart.
„ „ Levy, Bart.
„ Laurel wreaths. Lyveden, Baron.
„ Luce. Brougham, Baron.
„ Man's leg. Harlech, Baron.
„ Oak branch. Armstrong, Bart.
„ „ Kennedy, Bart.
„ Palm branch. Armstrong, Baron.
„ Pennon. Chilston, Viscount.
„ Sceptre. Balfour, Baron.
„ „ Bruce of Stenhouse, Bart.
„ Scimitar. Ashtown, Baron.
„ „ Bradstreet, Bart.

Arm, vambraced, the hand holding a—
„ Scimitar. Clancarty, Earl of.
„ „ Oakeley, Bart.
„ Shield. Cotterell, Bart.
„ Spear. Chapman, Bart.
„ „ Dancer, Bart.
„ „ Gibson-Carmichael, Bart. (Broken.)
„ „ Hawley, Bart.
„ „ Knaresborough, Baron. (Broken.)
„ Sword. Bellew, Baron.
„ „ Caledon, Earl of.
„ „ De Villiers, Baron. (Seax).
„ „ Fry, Bart.
„ „ Grattan-Bellew, Bart.
„ „ Grey de Ruthyn, Baron.
„ „ Hicking, Bart.
„ „ Kennard, Bart. (With key.)
„ „ Lisburne, Earl of.
„ „ Lisle, Baron.
„ „ Lyell, Bart.
„ „ McMahon, Bart. (With portcullis.)
„ „ Mahon, Bart.
„ „ O'Neill, Baron.
„ „ Rawlinson, Bart.
„ „ Smith-Gordon, Bart. (Broken.)
„ Trident. Heytesbury, Baron.
Arms, the hands holding a—
„ Besant. Trevelyan, Bart.
„ Bow and arrow. Aberdeen, Earl of.
„ „ Duff-Gordon, Bart.
„ Pheon. Assheton-Smith, Bart.
„ Skull, between palm branches. Hamond-Græme, Bart.
„ Spears. Armitstead, Baron.
„ Sun. Lawson of Brayton, Bart.
„ „ with rainbow. Lawson of Weetwood, Bart.
„ Tea and coffee plant sprays. Lipton, Bart.

Arms, vambraced, the hands holding an—
„ Ash-tree. Holt, Bart.
„ Battle-axe. Anstruther, Bart.
Arrow. Honyman, Bart.
Arrows, three. Bessborough, Earl of.
„ „ De Mauley, Baron. (With serpent.)
„ „ Grey-Egerton, Bart.
„ „ Wilton, Earl of.
„ five, and annulet. Cameron, Bart.
„ „ and Stafford knot. Shaw of Tettenhall, Bart.
„ six, and annulet. Eversley, Baron.
„ „ and belt. Shaw of Kenward, Bart.
„ „ and morion. Salisbury, Marquis of.
Asada (bird) of Arabia and rock. Camoys, Baron.
Ash tree. Ashburnham, Earl of and Bart.
„ and rainbow. Wigan, Bart.
Ass's head. Mainwaring, Bart.
Astrolabe. Anderson, Bart.

Bat's wing. Deramore, Baron.
Battle-axe and two arrows. Cuyler, Bart.
Battle-axes, three, and lozenges. Parry, Bart.
Beacon. Brunton, Bart. (Between sprays of laurel.)
„ Compton-Thornhill, Bart. (With helmet.)
„ Northampton, Marquis of.
„ Scott of Great Barr, Bart.
„ White of Cotham, Bart.
Bear. Granard, Earl of.
„ Layland, Bart.
„ Warwick, Earl of. (With ragged staff.)
„ demi. Albu, Bart.
„ „ Barwick, Bart.
„ „ Mond, Bart.
„ „ Willoughby, Baron.
Bear's head. Charnwood, Baron.
„ Harewood, Earl of.

Bear's head. Langham, Bart.
„ Leith, Baron.
„ Milburn, Bart.
„ Vincent, Bart.
Bear's paw. Brown, Bart. (Holding a hand.)
„ Chesterfield, Earl of.
„ Furness, Baron. (Holding javelin and spurs.)
„ Furness, Bart. „ „ „ „
„ Lilford, Baron. („ a sceptre.)
Beaver. Beevor, Bart.
„ Osler, Bart.
Bee. Abercromby, Baron.
„ Ferguson, Bart. (On a thistle.)
„ Scott of Beauclere, Bart. (Within a crescent.)
Beehive. Bullough, Bart. (With bee.)
„ Fitzmaurice, Baron.
„ Lansdowne, Marquis of.
„ Goodhart, Bart. (With rainbow.)
Bible. Grant of Monymusk, Bart.
Bittern. Lytton, Earl.
Blackamoor, demi, holding an arrow. Shuckburgh, Bart.
Blackamoor's head. Channing, Bart.
„ „ on a staff. Borthwick, Bart.
„ „ „ Whitburgh, Baron.
Bloodhound. Newlands, Baron.
Boar. Ardilaun, Baron.
„ Bacon, Bart.
„ Guinness, Bart.
„ Harpur-Crewe, Bart.
„ Iveagh, Viscount.
„ Mount-Edgcumbe, Earl of.
„ Pollock, Bart.
„ pierced by arrow. Montagu-Pollock, Bart.
„ „ „ lance. Durrant, Bart.
„ with oak tree. Douglas of Kirkness, Bart.
„ „ „ „ Morton, Earl of.

Boar, with oak tree. Penrhyn, Baron.
„ „ spur. Mappin, Bart.
„ demi. Emmott, Baron.
„ „ Swinburne, Bart.
Boar's head. Argyll, Duke of.
„ „ Baird of Newbyth, Bart.
„ „ „ „ Slaughton, Bart.
„ „ Barton, Bart.
„ „ Bethell, Bart.
„ „ Brooke, Bart.
„ „ Calthorpe, Baron.
„ „ Campbell of Thames Ditton, Bart.
„ „ Dodsworth, Bart.
„ „ Ely, Marquis of.
„ „ Gordon of Embo, Bart.
„ „ Gough, Viscount.
„ „ Lamington, Bart.
„ „ Lloyd, Bart.
„ „ Lockhart, Bart.
„ „ Lyveden, Baron.
„ „ M'Iver, Bart.
„ „ Roxburghe, Duke of.
„ „ Seton, Bart.
„ „ Stratheden, Baron.
„ „ Verner, Bart.
„ „ Vernon, Baron.
„ „ Whichcote, Bart.
„ „ Willingdon, Baron.
„ „ Wrottesley, Baron.
„ „ between arrows. Sheffield, Bart.
„ „ „ daggers. Gwynne-Evans, Bart.
„ „ „ horns. Mackenzie of Coul, Bart.
„ „ „ wings. Congleton, Baron.
„ „ „ „ Fairfax-Lucy, Bart.
„ „ with chevron. Hemphill, Baron.
„ „ „ crescent. Robson, Baron.

Boar's head, with cross-patteé. Grimthorpe, Baron.
„ „ „ oak-spray. Hogg.
„ „ „ stag's scalp. Burbidge, Bart.
„ „ „ star. Ingilby, Bart.
„ „ „ thistle and bee. Johnson-Ferguson, Bart.
„ „ held in human hand. Chisholm, Bart.
Boot. Boot, Bart.
Broad arrow. Carden of Templemore, Bart.
Brock. Brocklehurst, Bart.
„ Brooke, Bart.
„ Ranksborough, Baron.
Buck. Clonmell, Earl of.
„ Eardley-Wilmot, Bart.
„ Gainsborough, Earl of.
„ Hulse, Bart. (With sun.)
„ Robinson of Cranford, Bart.
Buck's head. Assheton-Smith, Bart.
„ „ Bellingham, Bart.
„ „ Boughey, Bart.
„ „ Buxton, Viscount and Bart. (With escutcheon.)
„ „ Chaytor, Bart.
„ „ Cohen, Bart.
„ „ Doyle, Bart.
„ „ Duff, Bart.
„ „ Dunedin, Baron.
„ „ Farnham, Baron.
„ „ Fraser, Bart.
„ „ Knightley, Bart.
„ „ Lister-Kaye, Bart. (With bird bolt.)
„ „ Loder, Bart. (Pierced by arrow.)
„ „ Lovat, Baron.
„ „ Mansfield, Earl of.
„ „ Oakes, Bart.
„ „ Plymouth, Earl of.
„ „ Power of Edermine, Bart. (With cross.)
„ „ St. Aldwyn, Viscount.

Buck's head. Smythe, Bart.
„ „ Wraxall, Bart.
See also stag and stag's head.
Bugle, between wings, on a pomme. Greenall, Bart.
„ „ „ Huntingfield, Baron.
„ with arrow. Hornby, Bart.
Bull. Brabrooke, Baron.
„ Buckinghamshire, Earl of.
„ De Hoghton, Bart.
„ Hobart, Bart.
„ Leeds, Duke of.
„ Macdonald, Baron. (With oak tree.)
„ Macdonnell, Baron and Bart. (With oak tree.)
„ Ridley, Viscount.
„ Shaftesbury, Earl of.
Bull's head. Abergavenny, Marquis of.
„ „ Allendale, Viscount.
„ „ Bilsland, Bart.
„ „ Buckley, Bart.
„ „ Carbery, Baron.
„ „ Clarina, Baron.
„ „ Freake, Bart.
„ „ Haversham, Baron. (Pierced by spear.)
„ „ Huntingdon, Earl of.
„ „ Kimber, Bart.
„ „ Loudoun, Earl of.
„ „ Massy, Baron.
„ „ Radcliffe, Bart.
„ „ Westmorland, Earl of.
„ „ Wharton, Baron.
Burmese warrior. Campbell of Ava, Bart.
Butterfly. Lewis, Bart.

Caduceus between horns. Godlee, Bart.
Caltrap between wings. Colman, Bart.
Camel's head. Campbell of Succoth, Bart.

Camel's head. Cottenham, Earl of.
Camelopard. Crisp, Bart.
Cannon. Scott, Bart.
Capuchius' head. Barrington, Viscount.
Castle. Hill, Viscount and Bart.
„ Portal, Bart.
„ Pound, Bart.
Cat. Flannery, Bart. (With oak tree.)
„ Gordon-Cumming, Bart.
„ Keane, Bart. (With flag.)
„ Macpherson-Grant, Bart.
Cat's head, holding rat in mouth. Portarlington, Earl of.
Cat-a-mountain. Blake of Menlough, Bart.
„ Burke, Bart.
„ Clanricarde, Marquis of.
„ Mayo, Earl of.
„ Muncaster, Baron.
„ Payne-Gallwey, Bart
„ Sidmouth, Viscount.
„ Sutherland, Duke of.
„ Wallscourt, Baron.
Cauldron, with serpent, between olive sprays. De La Rue, Bart.
Cavalryman, 3rd Dragoons. Combermere, Viscount.
„ 18th Hussars, with—
Sword, pennon, and castle. Vivian, Baron.
Centaur with bow and arrow. Fitzmaurice, Baron.
„ „ „ Lambart, Bart.
„ „ „ Lansdowne, Marquis of.
Centre piece of presentation service. Smith-Gordon, Bart.
Chamois. White-Todd, Bart.
Chapeau in flames. Mansel, Bart.
„ and plume of peacock's feathers. Sefton, Earl of.
Chelengk, or diamond plume. Nelson, Earl.
Cherub and cross-crosslets-fitcheés. Porter of Merrion Square, Bart.
Cherub on fasces. Porter of Dublin, Bart.

Chough. Aylmer, Baron.
„ Cornewall, Bart.
„ Glen-Coats, Bart.
„ Hood, Viscount. (With anchor.)
„ Hughes-Hunter, Bart. (With ermine spot in bill.)
„ Meyrick, Bart. (On a tower.)
„ Molesworth-St. Aubyn, Bart.
„ St. Audries, Baron. (With anchor.)
„ St. Levan, Baron.
„ Seton, Bart.
Clover. Kleinwort, Bart.
Cock. Beaverbrook, Earl of. (On a drum.)
„ Belmore, Earl of.
„ Brocklebank, Bart. (With an anchor.)
„ Caithness, Earl of.
„ Churchman, Bart. (With roll of parchment.)
„ Coates, Bart.
„ Cockburn-Campbell, Bart.
„ Coghill, Bart.
„ Colwyn, Bart. (On a whale.)
„ Corry, Bart.
„ Coventry, Earl of. (On a garb.)
„ Currie, Bart.
„ Dewar, Baron.
„ Ellenborough, Baron.
„ Erskine, Bart. (On a garb.)
„ Forteviot, Baron.
„ Gosford, Earl of. (On a trumpet.)
„ Johnson of Bath, Bart. (On a tower.)
„ Leeds, Bart. (On a ragged staff.)
„ Leverhulme, Baron. (On a trumpet.)
„ Locock, Bart.
„ Lyle, Bart. (On a fret.)
„ Mackworth, Bart.
„ Meyer, Bart. (On a key.)
„ Morgan, Bart.

Cock. Pentland, Baron.
„ Praed, Bart.
„ Sempill, Baron.
„ Sinclair of Dunbeath, Bart.
„ Vavasour, Bart.
„ demi-. Jodrell, Bart.
Cock's head. Farmer, Bart.
„ „ Fermor-Hesketh, Bart.
„ „ with spear in his bill. Watkin, Bart.
Cockatrice. Nugent, Bart
„ Twisden, Bart.
„ Twysden, Bart.
„ Westmeath, Earl of.
„ demi-. Donoughmore, Earl of.
„ „ Lanesborough, Earl of.
Cockatrice's head, between wings. Selby-Bigge, Bart.
„ „ „ „ Stamfordham, Baron.
Column. Abinger, Baron. (With lion's gambs.)
„ Jehangier, Bart. (With fire.)
Coot. Coote, Bart
Cornucopia. Walker of Gatacre, Bart.
Cotton tree branch. Butcher, Bart.
Crane. Crawley-Boevey, Bart.
„ Waechter, Bart. (With a stone.)
Crescent. Blackwood, Bart. (On a chapeau.)
„ Bromley-Wilson, Bart. (With flames.)
„ Dallas, Bart.
„ Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of.
„ Durand, Bart. (With laurel.)
„ Haddington, Earl of.
„ Hobhouse, Bart.
„ Kinnaird, Baron.
„ Moon of London, Bart. (With fasces and sword.)
„ Preston, Bart.
„ Romilly, Baron.
Cross. Christison, Bart.

Cross. Otway, Bart. (Between wings.)
Cross-crosslet and oak branches. Hill, Viscount.
Cross-crosslet-fitchée. Adam, Bart. (With swords.)
„ „ Askwith, Baron.
„ „ Beresford-Peirse, Bart.
„ „ Burgh, Baron.
„ „ Leith, Baron.
Cross-pattée-fitchée. Cheyne, Bart.
„ „ Paul of Paulville, Bart. (With swords.)
Crown, celestial. Bethune, Bart.

Dagger. Carnwath, Earl of.
Deerhound's head. Forster, Bart.
„ „ Summer, Baron.
Diamond plume. Nelson, Earl.
Dog's head. Athlone, Earl of.
„ „ Cambridge, Marquis of.
Dolphin. Ailsa, Marquis of.
„ Courtney, Baron.
„ De Freyne, Baron.
„ Devon, Earl of.
„ Ffrench, Baron.
„ French, Viscount.
„ Leeds, Duke.
„ on a billet. Roundway, Baron.
„ with anchor. Frankland, Bart.
Dove. Chelmsford, Baron. (With cornucopia.)
„ Clarke, of Lennox Gardens, Bart. (With wheatear.)
„ Dilke, Bart.
„ Edwards-Moss, Bart. (With rainbow and olive.)
„ Frederick, Bart. (With olive branch.)
„ Gainford, Baron. (With ionic capital.)
„ Goschen, Viscount and Bart. (With arrow.)
„ Gunning, Bart. (With caduceus.)
„ Hindlip, Baron. (With wheatear.)
„ Hodson, Bart. (With olive branch.)

Dove. Lytton, Earl of. (With olive branch.)
,, Pease, Bart. (On column, with pea stalk.)
,, Salt of Standen, Bart. (With olive branch.)
,, Sassoon, Bart. (With ferns and laurel.)
,, Walker of Pembroke House, Bart. (With fasces.)
Dragon. Eglinton, Earl of.
,, Farrington, Bart.
,, Londonderry, Marquis of.
,, Lonsdale, Earl of.
,, Lowther, Bart.
,, Meredyth, Bart.
,, demi-. Clarke, Bart. (With coronet.)
,, ,, Enniskillen, Earl of. (With arrow and shield.)
,, ,, Kenmare, Earl of.
,, ,, Lucas-Tooth, Bart. (With vine spray.)
,, ,, Sydenham of Combe, Baron.
Dragon's head. Beresford-Peirse, Bart. (With spear.)
,, ,, Cadogan, Earl.
,, ,, Camden, Marquis.
,, ,, Charlemont, Viscount.
,, ,, Codrington, Bart. (With wings.)
,, ,, Cope, Bart. (With fleur-de-lis.)
,, ,, Davey, Bart. (With wings.)
,, ,, Decies, Baron.
,, ,, Erne, Earl of.
,, ,, Gilbey, Bart. (With feathers and tower.)
,, ,, Green-Price, Bart. (With human hand.)
,, ,, Guilford, Earl of.
,, ,, Harrowby, Earl of.
,, ,, Lucas, Bart.
,, ,, North, Baron.
,, ,, Price, Bart. (With human hand.)
,, ,, Smith of Hillbrook, Bart. (Between horns.)
,, ,, Waterford, Marquis of. (With spear.)
,, ,, Webster, Bart.
,, wing. Sutton, Bart.

Dragons' heads. Carlisle, Bart.
Druid's head. Stoker, Bart.
Duck on a garb, between palm sprays. Duckworth, Bart.
Duck's head. Bateman, Baron.

Eagle. Agnew, Bart.
„ Anslow, Baron.
„ Backhouse, Bart.
„ Chamberlain, Bart.
„ Estcourt, Baron.
„ Farquhar, Baron and Bart.
„ Heytesbury, Baron.
„ Iveagh, Viscount. (On a pillar. Preying on bird's leg.)
„ Kilmaine, Baron.
„ Kingsale, Baron.
„ Kinloch of Gilmerton, Bart.
„ Latham, Bart.
„ Maxwell, Bart.
„ Moon of Copswood, Bart.
„ Morris of Cavendish Square, Bart.
„ Mosley, Bart.
„ Munro of Foulis, Bart.
„ Onslow, Earl of, and Bart. (Preying on a partridge.)
„ Paston-Bedingfield, Bart.
„ Pole, Bart.
„ Pontypridd, Baron.
„ Ramsay of Balmain, Bart.
„ Roberts of Glassenbury, Bart.
„ Rodney, Baron.
„ Rothschild, Baron.
„ Sheffield, Baron. (Preying on an infant.)
„ Sligo, Marquis of.
„ Strabolgi, Baron.
„ Strachie, Baron.
„ Torphichen, Baron.
„ Wharncliffe, Earl of.

Eagle. Wheler, Bart.
„ Williams-Wynn. Bart.
„ with adder, Jersey, Earl of.
„ „ chaplet. Hort, Bart.
„ „ coronet. Imbert-Terry, Bart.
„ „ globe. Haldon, Baron.
„ „ half-moons. Stephen, Bart.
„ „ hemisphere. Herschell, Bart.
„ „ pennon. Graves-Sawle, Bart.
„ „ pillar. Ardilaun, Baron.
„ „ „ Guinness, Bart.
„ „ portcullis. Jessel, Bart.
„ „ quill. Smyth, Bart.
„ „ roach. Fermoy, Baron.
„ „ rock. Clanmorris, Baron.
„ „ roll. Merthyr, Baron.
„ „ scales. Way, Bart.
„ „ serpent. Child, Bart.
„ „ shield. Kennaway, Bart.
„ „ „ Munro of Kirriemuir, Bart.
„ „ „ Whitehead, Bart.
„ „ staff raguly. Redwood, Bart.
„ „ sun. Hermon-Hodge, Bart.
„ „ „ Kinloch of Kinloch, Bart.
„ „ „ on brands. Culme-Seymour, Bart.
„ „ torch. Jessel, Bart.
„ „ tree. Heywood, Bart.
„ and wyvern entwined. Temple, Earl.
„ double-headed. Clanwilliam, Earl of.
„ „ „ Estcourt, Baron.
„ „ „ Glasgow, Earl of.
„ „ „ Stronge, Bart.
„ „ „ with serpent. Barlow, Bart.
„ demi-. Ashton of Ashton, Baron.
„ „ Bartlett, Bart. (With pennon.)
„ „ Graves, Baron.

Eagle, demi-. Lethbridge, Bart.
„ „ Longford, Earl of.
„ „ Medlycott, Bart.
„ „ Naylor-Leyland, Bart. (With barley.)
„ „ Petrie, Bart. (With sun.)
„ „ Powerscourt, Viscount. (With sun.)
„ „ St. Oswald, Baron.
„ „ White of Wallingwells, Bart.
„ „ Williams of Tregullow, Bart.
„ „ double headed. Derwent, Baron.
„ „ „ „ Radnor, Earl of.
„ „ „ „ Walsham, Bart.
Eagle's claw. Synge, Bart.
„ „ Waller, Bart. (On ostrich feathers.)
„ head. Abdy, Bart.
„ „ Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart.
„ „ Haldane, Viscount.
„ „ Harty, Bart. (Between wings.)
„ „ Hoare of Stourhead, Bart.
„ „ Holden, Baron.
„ „ Low, Bart. (Between thistles.)
, „ Maclure, Bart.
„ „ Raphael, Bart. (Between tulips.)
„ „ Rosslyn, Earl of.
„ „ Vaux, Baron.
„ „ Wedderburn, Bart.
„ „ Westbury, Baron. (Between wings.)
„ „ Wolverton, Baron.

Falcon. Abercromby, Bart.
„ Acland, Bart. (On a hand.)
„ Astor, Viscount. (With mullets.)
„ Atkinson, Baron.
, Barnewall, Bart. (On five feathers.)
„ Bingham, Bart. (With a garb.)
„ Bolingbroke, Viscount.

Falcon. Bolton, Baron. (With a fish.)
„ Boulton, Bart. (With bird, bolt, and holly.)
„ Bowyer, Bart.
„ Burgh, Baron.
„ Burrows, Bart. (With spear and fleur-de-lis.)
„ Butler, Bart. (On five feathers.)
„ Carrick, Earl of. (On five feathers.)
„ Clonbrock, Baron.
„ Combermere, Viscount.
„ Cunard, Bart.
„ Deramore, Baron. (Preying on a mallard.)
„ De Saumarez, Baron.
„ Dillon, Viscount.
„ Dormer, Baron. (On a glove.)
„ Dunboyne, Baron. (On five feathers.)
„ Erroll, Earl of.
„ Falmouth, Viscount.
„ Filmer, Bart.
„ Forbes of Castle Newe, Bart.
„ Graham of Larbert, Bart. (Preying on stork.)
„ Grey-Egerton, Bart. (On a glove.)
„ Hay, Bart.
„ Lacon, Bart.
„ Leese, Bart. (With a banner.)
„ Lucan, Earl of.
„ Madden, Bart. (With cross-crosslet-fitcheé.)
„ Meath, Earl of.
„ Montrose, Duke of. (Preying on a stork.)
„ Morrison-Bell, Bart.
„ Mountcashell, Earl of. (Preying on a coney.)
„ Mountgarret, Viscount. (On five feathers.)
„ Ormonde, Marquis of. (On five feathers.)
„ Phillimore, Bart. (On a tower.)
„ Ranfurly, Earl of. (On a perch.)
„ Reade, Bart. (On a tree stump.)
„ St. Audries, Baron. (On a hand.)

Falcon. St. John, Baron.
„ Scarisbrook, Bart. (Between trefoils.)
„ Tangye, Baron. (On a billet.)
„ Throckmorton, Bart.
„ Trimelstown, Baron. (On five feathers.)
„ Winchester, Marquis of.
„ Zouche, Baron.
„ demi-. Jerningham, Bart.
„ „ Stafford, Baron.
Falcon's head. Pirrie, Baron.
„ leg. Roden. Earl of.
Fasces with arrow and palm branch. Truscott, Bart.
Fawn's head. Limerick, Earl of.
Feathers—
Ostrich, three. Gervis-Meyrick, Bart. (With laurel.)
„ „ Grey of Enville, Bart.
„ „ Rothschild, Baron.
„ five. Berney, Bart.
„ „ Dartmouth, Earl of.
„ „ Hastings, Baron.
„ „ Howe, Earl.
„ „ Newcastle, Duke of.
„ „ Radstock, Baron.
„ „ Sherborne, Baron.
„ „ Waldegrave, Earl.
„ six. Haddington, Earl of.
„ seven. Devon, Earl of.
„ twenty-one. Fitzwilliam, Earl.
Peacock. Sherard, Baron.
Fetterlock. Grierson, Bart.
Fir cone. Perring, Bart.
Fleur-de-lis. Garthwaite, Bart. (On a capstan.)
„ Hadfield, Bart. (On a tower.)
„ Smith of Blytheholme, Bart. (On a fret.)
Forestaff. Stokes, Bart.
Fountain. Brunner, Bart. (With wing.)

Fountain. Russell of Charlton, Bart.
Fox. Gormanston, Viscount.
„ Holland, Bart. (With anchor.)
„ Ilchester, Earl of.
„ Renals, Bart. (With fasces.)
„ Simeon, Bart. (With trefoil.)
„ Tenterden, Baron.
„ Wilson-Todd, Bart. (On tree trunk.)
„ demi-. Taylor, Bart. (Holding a flag.)
Fox's head. Ross, Bart.
Friar, demi-, with book and scourge. Vavasour, Bart.
Frigate. Lambourne, Baron.

Garb. Cholmeley, Bart.
„ Crewe, Marquis of.
„ De Blaquiere, Baron.
„ and fleur-de-lis. Elliott, Bart.
„ between lions. Exeter, Marquis of.
„ Goldney, Bart.
„ Fermor-Hesketh, Bart.
„ Don-Wauchope, Bart.
„ Williamson of Glenogil, Bart.
Globe, winged, and morion. Burnham, Baron.
„ with ship. Drake, Bart.
„ and rainbow. Hope, Bart.
„ „ „ Linlithgow, Marquis of.
Goat. Ampthill, Baron.
„ Bedford, Duke of.
„ Boord, Bart.
„ Boyne, Viscount.
„ Boynton, Bart.
„ Cranworth, Baron. (On rock.)
„ De Clifford, Baron.
„ Mathias, Bart.
„ Nepean, Bart.
„ Pryce-Jones, Bart. (On a shuttle.)

Goat. Roberts of Milner Field, Bart. (On mill rinds.)
„ Russell, Earl and Bart.
„ demi-. Russell, Bart. (With garb.)
„ „ Southwell, Viscount.
Goat's head. Bagot, Baron and Bart.
„ „ Chetwynd, Viscount.
„ „ Doverdale, Baron.
„ „ Dyer, Bart.
„ „ Fowke, Bart.
„ „ Hay of Alderston, Bart.
„ „ Howard de Walden, Baron.
„ „ Jackson, Bart.
„ „ Shrewsbury, Earl of.
„ „ Sutherland, Duke of.
„ „ Tweeddale, Marquis of.
„ „ Ventry, Baron.
„ „ Williams, Bart.
Goldfinch, Lister-Kaye, Bart.
„ Shuttleworth, Baron. (On crescent.)
Goshawk. Perth, Earl of.
Greyhound. Beauchamp, Bart.
„ Braye, Baron.
„ Brisco, Bart. (Seizing a hare.)
„ Briscoe, Bart. (Seizing a hare.)
„ Cave, Viscount and Bart.
„ Cuncliffe, Baron and Bart.
„ Dunsandle, Baron. (With oak tree.)
„ Gervis-Meyrick, Bart.
„ Heneage, Baron.
„ Legard, Bart.
„ Lurgan, Baron.
„ Magheramorne, Baron. (With oak branch.)
„ Masham, Baron.
„ Palmer of Wanlip, Bart.
„ Rendlesham, Baron. (Between wings.)
„ Scourfield, Bart. (With tree trunk.)

Greyhound. Selborne, Earl of.
„ Smith of Eardiston, Bart. (With cross flory.)
„ Smith-Marriott, Bart.
„ Thurlow, Baron.
„ Tupper, Bart. (With mayflower spray.)
„ Walton, Bart. (With standard.)
„ demi-. Buchanan-Riddell, Bart.
„ „ Du Cros, Bart.
„ „ Duncan, Bart. (Between buffalo horns.)
Greyhound's head. Church, Bart.
„ „ Ford, Bart.
„ „ Hampson, Bart.
„ „ Hughes-Hunter, Bart.
„ „ Lichfield, Earl of.
„ „ with daisy. Cave, Bart.
Griffin. Aylesford, Earl of.
„ Blunden, Bart. (Demi.)
„ Burghclere, Baron. (Demi.)
„ Cholmondeley, Marquis of. (Demi. With helmet.)
„ Clinton, Baron.
„ Cowdray, Baron. (With millstone.)
„ Craven, Earl of.
„ Cross, Bart.
„ Delamere, Baron. (With helmet.)
„ Desborough, Baron. (With laurel.)
„ Doneraile, Viscount.
„ Duke, Bart. (Demi. With sword.)
„ Fitzwilliam, Earl.
„ Gladstone, Viscount and Bart. (Demi. With sword.)
„ Glanusk, Baron.
„ Godfrey, Bart.
„ Grenfell, Baron. (With laurel.)
„ Griffith, Bart.
„ Hollenden, Baron. (Demi. With leopard's face.)
„ Jones, Bart. (Demi. With pickaxe.)
„ Latymer, Baron.

Griffin. Leslie, Bart. (Demi.)
„ Lowe, Bart. (Demi. With Stafford knot.)
„ Lucas-Tooth, Bart. (With feather.)
„ Marlborough, Duke of. (Demi.)
„ Maryon-Wilson, Bart. (With shield.)
„ Nutting, Bart. (Demi. With hazel branches.)
„ Paston-Bedingfield, Bart.
„ Peyton, Bart.
„ Plymouth, Earl of.
„ Rothes, Earl of. (Demi.)
„ Ryan, Bart.
„ Sandys, Baron.
„ Ward, Bart. (Demi. With keys.)
„ Wharncliffe, Earl of. (Demi.)
„ Williams, Bart. (With buck's head.)
„ Wills, Bart. (Demi. With battle-axe.)

Griffin's head—
„ Baird of Urie, Bart.
„ Churchill, Viscount. (Between wings.)
„ Cory, Bart. (Between wings.)
„ Cross, Viscount. (With a passion nail.)
„ Darnley, Earl of.
„ Dashwood, Bart.
„ De La Warr, Earl.
„ Dimsdale, Bart. (With serpent. On a staff.)
„ Edwards-Moss, Bart. (On a tower.)
„ Greene, Bart. (With trefoils, annulet, and bezants.)
„ Greenway, Bart. (With anchor.)
„ Hanham, Bart.
„ Hayes, Bart.
„ Ingram, Bart.
„ Johnson-Walsh, Bart.
„ Kay, Bart. (With key.)
„ Lampson, Bart. (Between wings.)
„ Lawrence of Burford, Bart
„ Leslie, Bart.

Griffin's head—
„ Londonderry, Marquis of.
„ Louis, Bart. (Between wings.)
„ Manchester, Duke of. (Between wings.)
„ Montagu, Baron. (With wings.)
„ Montagu-Pollock, Bart. (With wings.)
„ Ormathwaite, Baron.
„ Rasch, Bart.
„ Renshaw, Bart. (With half-moons.)
„ Rycroft, Bart.
„ Sackville, Baron.
„ Sandhurst, Baron. (Between laurel sprays.)
„ Sandwich, Earl of. (With wings.)
„ Shelley, Bart.
„ Skinner, Bart. (Between wings.)
„ Spencer, Earl. (Between wings.)
„ Stanier, Bart. (Between wings.)
„ Ward, Bart.
„ Watson of Henrietta St., Bart. (With palms.)
„ Watson of Newport, Bart. (With crescent.)
„ Watson of Sulhampstead, Bart. (With oak spray.)

Hand. Hollins, Bart.
„ Kingston, Earl of.
„ Miller of Glenlee, Bart.
„ Miller of Manderston, Bart.
„ between laurel sprays. Harvey of Rainthorpe, Bart.
„ gauntletted. Fitzherbert, Bart.
„ holding a—
„ „ Boar's head. Chisholm, Bart.
„ „ Chapeau. Buchanan, Bart.
„ „ „ between laurel sprays. Savory, Bart.
„ „ Chaplet. Ross, Bart.
„ „ Crescent. Lees of Black Rock, Bart.
„ „ Cross-crosslet-fitcheé. Ewart, Bart.
„ „ „ „ „ Mitchell-Thomson, Bart.

Hand holding a—

" " Cross-patteé-fitcheé. Poynter, Bart.
" " Cutlass. Mar, Earl of.
" " Dagger. Barnard, Baron.
" " " Finlay, Viscount.
" " " Kirkpatrick, Bart.
" " " Lamont, Bart.
" " " Leith, Bart.
" " " Macgregor of London, Bart.
" " " Muir-Mackenzie, Bart.
" " Noble. Bart.
" " Dirk. Macpherson-Grant, Bart.
" " Eagle's head. (Two headed.) Maxwell of Springkell, Bart.
" " Fleur-de-lys. Blois, Bart.
" " " " Fitzwygram, Bart.
" " Garland. Mackenzie, Bart.
" " Hammer, broken. Naesmyth, Bart.
" " Heart. Stewart of Fort Stewart, Bart.
" " Helmet. Turing, Bart.
" " Key. Keyes, Bart.
" " Laurel. Couper, Bart.
" " Ostrich feather. Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Bart.
" " Pen. Gilmour, Bart.
" " Plumb rule. Cunyngham, Bart.
" " Primrose. Primrose, Bart.
" " Roll of paper. Murray of Blackbarony, Bart.
" " " " parchment and trumpet. Stevenson, Bart.
" " Rose spray. Macartney, Bart.
" " " " on a tower. Faber, Baron.
" " Scimitar. Clinton, Baron.
" " " Cockburn-Campbell, Bart.
" " " Eliott, Bart.
" " " Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart.
" " " Matheson, Bart.
" " Skene Dhu. Mar and Kellie, Earl of.

Hand holding a—
„ „ Spear. Younger of Auchen, Bart.
„ „ „ broken. Fergusson, Bart.
„ „ „ „ Montgomery of Chapel St., Bart.
„ „ Spur. Campbell of Auchinbreck, Bart.
„ „ Stag's horn. Parker of Melford, Bart.
„ „ Sword. Clinton, Baron.
„ „ „ Gordon of Earlston, Bart.
„ „ „ broken. Gorell, Baron.
„ „ „ Innes, Bart.
„ „ „ Johnson, Bart.
„ „ „ Londonderry, Marquis of.
„ „ „ Mackenzie of Glen Muick, Bart.
„ „ „ Oranmore, Baron.
„ „ „ between roses. Henry, Bart.
„ „ „ „ wings. Selby, Viscount.
„ „ „ with boar's head. Redesdale, Baron.
„ „ „ „ flags. Hardinge, Baron and Bart.
„ „ „ „ laurelwreath. Foulis, Bart.
„ „ Thistle. Seton-Steuart, Bart.
„ „ Torteau. Faringdon, Baron.
„ „ „ Henderson, Bart.
„ „ Trident. Burrard, Bart.
„ „ „ Fisher, Baron.
„ „ Wolf's head. Cooper of Hursley, Bart.
„ on a coronet. Boyd, Bart.
„ pointing to the sun. Denny, Bart.
„ pruning a vine. Burnett, Bart.
„ transfixed by an arrow. Goulding, Bart.
„ with crown. Dunbar of Northfield, Bart.
„ „ crowns, two. Dunbar of Boath, Bart.
„ „ star. Millais, Bart.
Hands holding an ancient galley. Inverforth, Baron.
„ „ a laurel spray. Haddington, Earl of.
„ „ oak branches. Watson of Carnock, Bart.
Hare. Harrison, Bart.

Hare. Warrender, Bart.
„ demi-. Hampton, Baron.
Harp. David, Bart.
„ Rose, Bart.
Hart. Hart, Bart.
„ Hartwell, Bart. (With oak spray.)
„ Milman, Bart.
Hart's head. Colquhoun, Bart.
Hat, Hungarian. Boehm, Bart.
Hautboy. Ashman, Bart.
Hawk. Bell of Framewood, Bart.
„ Bell of Rounton, Bart. (With lure.)
„ Hawke, Baron.
„ Hewett, Bart. (On tree stump.)
„ Leitrim, Earl of.
„ Soame, Bart. (With lure.)
Hawk's head. Alison, Bart.
„ „ Blackett, Bart.
Hazel nuts. Peek, Bart.
Heart crowned and winged. Montagu, Baron.
„ „ between wings. Queensberry, Marquis of.
Heathcock holding a pheon in its bill. Heath, Bart.
„ „ broom spray in its bill. Llandaff, Viscount.
Hedgehog. Malmesbury, Earl of.
Hermit's bust. Barrington, Bart.
Heron with an eel. Chichester, Bart.
„ „ a fish. Sprot, Bart.
Heron's head. Bowden, Bart.
Highlander. Campbell of Barcaldine, Bart.
„ Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart.
Hind on tower. Berwick, Baron.
„ Collet, Bart.
„ Hawkins. Bart.
„ demi-, with cross-crosslet. Crossley of Somerleyton, Bart.
„ „ „ „ Somerleyton, Baron.
Hind's head. Colville, Viscount.

Hind's head. Crossley, Bart. (Holding tau cross.)
„ „ Doughty-Tichborne, Bart. (Between wings.)
„ „ Shaw of Bushy, Bart. (Pierced by arrow.)
Holly. Burnett, Bart. (Issuing from flames)
Hope. Montgomery, Bart. (With anchor and man's head.)
Horns. Carisbrook, Marquis of.
„ Elphinston-Dalrymple, Bart.
„ Milford-Haven, Marquis of.
Horse. Clayton-East, Bart.
„ Colt, Bart.
„ Colthurst, Bart.
„ Dering, Bart.
„ Dundonald, Earl of.
„ Dunsany, Baron.
„ Fingall, Earl of.
„ Howard of Glossop, Baron.
„ Lamington, Baron.
„ Louth, Baron.
„ Mersey, Baron.
„ Plunket, Baron.
„ Rathmore, Baron.
„ Templetown, Viscount.
„ Vyvyan, Bart.
„ holding an oak spray in his mouth. Norfolk, Duke of.
„ „ a wheatear „ „ „ Allerton, Baron.
„ with a bezant. Tritton, Bart.
„ „ an oak tree. Polwarth, Baron.
„ „ spears. Cochrane, Bart.
„ „ a yew tree. Buchan-Hepburn, Bart.
„ demi-. Jackson, Bart.
„ „ holding a flag. Barker, Bart.
See also sea horse.
Horse's head. Alleyne, Bart.
„ „ Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart.
„ „ Baker, Bart.
„ „ Belhaven and Stenton, Baron.

Horse's head. Bowen-Jones, Bart.
„ „ Dunbar of Mochrum, Bart.
„ „ Dysart, Earl of. (Between wings.)
„ „ Green of London, Bart. (Between wheatears.)
„ „ Guillamore, Viscount.
„ „ Hope-Dunbar, Bart.
„ „ Horsfall, Bart.
„ „ Huntington, Bart.
„ „ Lake, Bart.
„ „ Milner, Bart. (Between wings.)
„ „ Mount-Stephen, Baron. (With maple spray.)
„ „ Pearson, Bart.
„ „ Rutherford, Bart.
„ „ Slade, Bart. (Within chain arch.)
„ „ Tollemache, Baron. (Between wings.)
„ hind leg. Duncombe, Bart.
„ „ „ Feversham, Earl of.
„ „ „ Pauncefort-Duncombe, Bart.
Horseshoe between wings. Farrer, Baron.
„ „ „ Fayrer, Bart. (With sword.)
Hour glass, between wings. Houston-Boswall, Bart.
Huntsman—
Demi-. Clark of Tidmarsh, Bart. (Between horns.)
„ Clerk, Bart.
Hussar, demi-, holding—
Sword and pennon, on bridge. Swansea, Baron.

Ibex. Nightingale, Bart.

Kaffir holding sheaf of assegais. Willshire, Bart.
Kandian, demi-, holding crown and sword. Brownrigg, Bart.
Kingfisher, with bulrush. Philipps of Picton Castle, Bart.
„ „ laurel branch. Ferguson-Davie, Bart.
Knight on horseback. Fife, Duke of.
„ „ Fitz-Gerald, Bart.
„ „ Gibson-Craig, Bart.
„ „ Lake, Bart.
„ demi-, holding a dagger. Leven, Earl of.

Ladder, scaling. Grey, Earl.
„ „ Grey of Fallodon, Viscount.
„ „ Tankerville, Earl of.
Lamb. Ferguson-Davie, Bart. (Paschal.)
„ Lamb, Bart.
„ Llewelyn, Bart. (With banner.)
„ Moulton, Baron.
Lamp. Jenner, Bart.
Laurel garland. Belmore, Earl of.
„ sprays. Dunbar of Duru, Bart.
„ „ Laurie, Bart.
Leg in armour. Younger of Leckie, Bart.
Leopard. Brabourne, Baron. (On chapeau.)
„ Hervey-Bathurst, Bart.
„ Knatchbull, Bart.
„ Nixon, Bart. (With lancet.)
„ demi-. Northesk, Earl of.
Leopard's face. Bowen-Jones, Bart.
„ „ Bunbury, Bart.
„ „ Lee of Fareham, Baron.
„ „ Rathdonnell, Baron.
Leopard's gamb. Clayton of Marden Park, Bart.
„ head. Gervis-Meyrick, Bart.
„ „ Hampden, Viscount.
„ „ Macclesfield, Earl of.
„ „ Meyrick, Bart.
„ „ Paul of London, Bart.
„ „ Parker of Shenstone, Bart.
„ „ Philipson-Stow, Bart. (Between wings.)
„ „ Richardson-Bunbury, Bart. (With tree and arrows.)
„ „ St. Leonard's, Baron.
Leopard's paw, with pellet. Clayton-East, Bart.
Lily. Chadwyck-Healey, Bart.
„ Neave, Bart.
Lion. Ailesbury, Marquis of.

Lion. Baxter, Bart.
„ Beaumont, Bart.
„ Borrowes, Bart.
„ Bruce of Down Hill, Bart.
„ Carlisle, Earl of.
„ Cayzer, Bart. (Sea lion.)
„ Clarendon, Earl of.
„ Clifden, Viscount.
„ Cozens-Hardy, Baron.
„ Croft, Bart.
„ Effingham, Earl of.
„ Egerton, Baron.
„ Elgin, Earl of.
„ Ellis-Nanney, Bart.
„ Emly, Baron.
„ Fairfax, Baron.
„ Fairfax-Lucy, Bart.
„ Gerard, Baron.
„ Gore-Booth, Bart.
„ Goring, Bart.
„ Grafton, Duke of.
„ Gresley, Bart.
„ Haggerston, Bart.
„ Hanmer, Bart.
„ (sea.) Hothfield, Baron.
„ Howard of Glossop, Baron.
„ Jersey, Earl of.
„ Jones, Bart.
„ Langrishe, Bart.
„ Laurie, Bart.
„ Liverpool, Earl of. (Sea lion.)
„ Ludlow, Baron.
„ Mostyn, Bart.
„ Munster, Earl of
„ Newman, Bart.
„ Norfolk, Duke of.

Lion. Northumberland, Duke of.
„ Owen, Bart.
„ Pauncefort-Duncombe, Bart.
„ Philipps, Bart.
„ Rathdonnell, Baron.
„ Ravensworth, Baron.
„ Reckitt, Bart.
„ Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
„ Rossmore, Baron.
„ Rushout, Bart.
„ St. Albans, Duke of.
„ St. Davids, Baron.
„ St. George, Bart.
„ St. John Mildmay, Bart.
„ Shrewsbury, Earl of.
„ Southampton, Baron.
„ Stirling of Glorat, Bart.
„ Suffield, Baron.
„ Suffolk, Earl of.
„ Talbot de Malahide, Baron.
„ Thursby, Bart.
„ Wharncliffe, Earl of.
„ between buckles. Longman, Bart.
„ „ horns. Stucley, Bart.
„ „ oak sprays. Johnson-Ferguson, Bart.
„ holding an Antler. Hanson, Bart.
„ „ Apple. Harberton, Viscount.
„ „ Arrow. Ellesmere, Earl of.
„ „ „ in his mouth. Wicklow, Earl of.
„ „ Banner. Marlborough, Duke of.
„ „ „ Montagu-Pollock, Bart.
„ „ „ Napier of Magdala, Baron.
„ „ Battle-axe. Elibank, Viscount.
„ „ „ Havelock-Allan, Bart.
„ „ „ between horns. Stucley, Bart.
„ „ Coronet. Teynham, Baron.

Lion holding a Cross. Ralli, Bart.
" " Cross-crosslet. Barlow, Bart.
" " Cross-crosslet-fitcheé. Stracey, Bart.
" " Cross-flory. Kenyon, Baron.
" " Crozier. Warren, Bart.
" " Dagger. Thurlow, Baron.
" " Fasces. Esher, Viscount.
" " Fer-de-moline. Sondes, Earl.
" " " Winterton, Earl.
" " Flag. Floyd, Bart.
" " Flags, two. Gough, Viscount.
" " Fleur-de-lis. Broun, Bart.
" " Fret. Scourfield, Bart.
" " Garb. Murphy, Bart.
" " Grappling iron. Black, Bart.
" " Lance, with a flag. Cooper of Woollahra, Bart.
" " Leopard's face. Magnay, Bart.
" " Lozenge. Lopes, Bart.
" " " Markham, Bart.
" " Oak wreath. Castlestuart, Earl of.
" " Ostrich feather. Clwyd, Baron.
" " " " Roberts of Bryngwenallt, Bart.
" " Palette. Tuck, Bart.
" " Pendant of a man-of-war. Liverpool, Earl of.
" " Plumb rule. Seafield, Earl of.
" " Rose spray. Rugge-Price, Bart.
" " Rule. Strathspey, Baron.
" " Shield. Foley, Baron.
" " " Gull, Bart.
" " " Harvey of Langley, Bart.
" " " Naylor-Leyland, Bart.
" " " Paget of Sutton Bonington, Bart.
" " " Peckover, Baron. (With oak branch.)

Lion holding a Shield. Powell of Horten, Bart.
" " " Ripley, Bart.
" " " Rotherham, Baron.
" " " Wandsworth, Baron.
" " Spear. Spearman, Bart.
" " Sword. Clancarty, Earl of. (With arrows.)
" " " De Bathe, Bart.
" " " Gordon-Cumming, Bart.
" " " Lauderdale, Earl of. (With fleur-de-lis.)
" " " Ramsay-Steel-Maitland, Bart. (With fleur-de-lis.)
" " " Roberts, Earl.
" " Trefoil and torteau. Richardson-Bunbury, Bart.
Lion standing on a Dragon. Castletown, Baron.
" " Rail. Aird, Bart.
" " Rose. Booth, Bart.
" " Tower. Holder, Bart.
" " " Verdin, Bart. (With wheatears.)
Lion with a column. Monson, Baron and Bart.
" " rods. Evans, Bart.
" " sunflower. Leon, Bart.
" " swords, two. Schuster, Bart.
" " a tower. Jones, Bart.
" " (sea) a tower. Duckworth-King, Bart.
" " " trident. Osborne, Bart.
" within a chain arch. Morris of Clasemont, Bart.
" demi-. Athlumney, Baron.
" " Baker, Bart.
" " Bass, Bart.
" " Blunden, Bart.
" " Buckmaster, Baron.
" " Burnaby, Bart.
" " Bute, Marquis of.
" " Chetwode, Bart.

Lion, demi-. Cooke, Bart.
„ „ Cornewall, Bart.
„ „ Cottesloe, Baron.
„ „ Cowley, Earl.
„ „ Dixon, Bart.
„ „ Essex, Earl of.
„ „ Goold, Bart.
„ „ Grace, Bart.
„ „ Hare, Bart.
„ „ Prichard-Jones, Bart.
„ „ Listowel, Earl of.
„ „ Mar and Kellie, Earl of.
„ „ Meredyth, Bart.
„ „ Moncreiff, Baron.
„ „ Moncreiffe, Bart.
„ „ Nicolson of that Ilk, Bart.
„ „ Normanton, Earl of.
„ „ Ogilvy, Bart.
„ „ Phillips, Bart.
„ „ Rees, Bart.
„ „ Rumbold, Bart.
„ „ Stuart of Wortley, Baron.
„ „ Thomas of Yapton, Bart.
„ „ Willingdon, Baron.
„ „ Wilson of Airdrie, Bart.
„ „ between buffalo horns. Mander, Bart.
„ „ „ wings, on a tower. Hingley, Bart.
„ „ holding an—
, Arrow. Clanricarde, Marquis of.
, „ Garvagh, Baron.
, „ and bow. Bowring, Bart.
, demi-, holding a—
„ Banner. Alington, Baron.
„ Battle-axe. Bateman, Baron
„ „ Cayley, Bart.
„ „ Clark, Bart.

Lion, demi-, holding a—
„ Battle-axe. Cobham, Viscount.
„ „ Kinahan, Bart.
„ „ Sudeley, Baron.
„ „ Swinfen, Baron.
„ Boar's head. Carbery, Baron.
„ Bomb, on a tower. Weardale, Baron.
„ Buckle. Stewart of Southwick, Bart.
„ Cross and rudder. Havelock-Allan, Bart.
„ Cross-crosslet. Barlow, Bart.
„ „ „ Hunter, Bart.
„ „ „ -fitcheé. Russell of Swallowfield, Bart.
„ „ „ „ and fasces. Knill, Bart.
„ „ „ „ „ shield. Rayleigh, Baron.
„ „ „ flory. Outram, Bart.
„ Dagger. Napier of Napier, Bart.
„ „ Young of Baillieborough Castle, Bart.
„ Escarbuncle. Hammick, Bart.
„ Fleur-de-lys. Gwynne-Evans, Bart.
„ „ Knutsford, Viscount.
„ Fusil. Castlemaine, Baron.
„ Grenade, on a tower. Harrington, Earl of.
„ „ „ „ Stanhope, Earl.
„ Harpoon. Crawshaw, Baron.
„ Hazel spray. Nussey, Bart.
„ Heart crowned. Campbell of Ava, Bart.
„ Laurel wreath. Bradford, Earl of.
„ Lily. Denys-Burton, Bart.
„ Maple spray. Meredith, Bart.
„ Mill-rind. Hillingdon, Baron.
„ Mullet. Craig, Bart.
„ „ Orr-Ewing, Bart.
„ „ Roberts, Bart.
„ Ostrich feather. Plumer, Baron.
„ Pennon. Montefiore, Bart.
„ Portcullis. Greenwood, Bart.

Lion, demi-, holding a—
„ Primrose. Rosebery, Earl of.
„ Seax (ancient sword). Pender, Bart.
„ Serpent. Bandon, Earl of.
„ Shield. Lathom, Earl of.
„ „ Loudoun, Earl of.
„ „ St. Aldwyn, Viscount.
„ „ Salusbury-Trelawny, Bart.
„ „ Sitwell, Bart.
„ Shuttle. Peel, Viscount and Bart.
„ Sphere. Dryden, Bart.
„ Star. Dillon, Viscount.
„ Swastika. Dixon, Bart.
„ Sword. Chance, Bart.
„ „ Duff-Gordon, Bart.
„ „ Prevost, Bart.
„ „ and dag. Campbell of Abernchill, Bart.
„ Trefoil. Western, Bart.
„ „ Wilson-Todd, Bart.
„ Thistle, on fasces. Stuart of Burghfield, Bart.
„ Twigs, bundle of. Salomons, Bart.
Lion, demi-, on a—
„ Key. Chubb, Bart.
„ Main-mast. Carew, Bart.
„ Tower. Chesterfield, Earl of.
„ „ between wings. Hingley, Bart.
„ „ holding a bomb. Weardale, Baron.
„ „ „ grenade. Harrington, Earl of.
„ „ „ „ Stanhope, Earl.
Lion, demi-, with an anchor. Evans, Bart.
Lion's face. Monteagle, Baron.
„ gamb. Boothby.
„ „ Crewe, Marquis of.
„ „ Harpur-Crewe, Bart.
„ „ Earle, Bart.
„ „ between fleur-de-lys. Glantawe, Baron.

Lion's gamb holding a—
„ Cross-patteé. Gibbons, Bart.
„ „ „ -fitcheé. Duckworth-King, Bart.
„ Holly spray. Cooper of Shenstone, Bart.
Lion's gamb holding an—
„ Oak branch. Hawarden, Viscount.
Lion's gamb holding a—
„ Pheon. Smiley, Bart.
„ Shamrock (four-leaved). Murphy, Bart.
„ Spear. Tweedmouth, Baron.
„ „ (broken). Payne-Gallwey, Bart.
„ Trefoil. Normanby, Marquis of.
Lion's gambs and serpent. Monk-Bretton, Baron.
„ head. Boyle, Bart.
„ „ Brownlow, Earl.
„ „ Burdett of Bramcote, Bart.
„ „ Carnock, Baron.
„ „ Cheylesmore, Baron.
„ „ Cork, Earl of.
„ „ Cust, Bart.
„ „ Domvile, Baron.
„ „ Douglas of Springwood, Bart. (Holding thistle.)
„ „ Drake, Bart.
„ „ Dudley, Earl of.
„ „ Dundas, Bart. (Within an oak bush.)
„ „ Dunraven, Earl of. (Within a fetterlock.)
„ „ Eldon, Earl of.
„ „ Fuller, Bart.
„ „ Grogan, Bart.
„ „ Hardwicke, Earl of.
„ „ Harington, Bart.
„ „ Henley, Baron.
„ „ Home, Earl of.
„ „ Horlick, Bart. (With garb.)
„ „ Hoskyns, Bart.
„ „ Huntingdon-Whiteley, Bart. (Between roses.)

Lion's head. Killanin, Baron.
" " Latymer, Baron.
" " Lennard, Bart.
" " Lighton, Bart.
" " Lushington, Bart.
" " Macgregor of Macgregor, Bart.
" " MacGrigor, Bart.
" " Melville, Viscount. (Within an oak bush.)
" " Millbank, Bart.
" " Milbanke, Bart.
" " Nicholson, Bart. (On rock.)
" " Nicholson, Bart. (With sun.)
" " Nicolson of Carnock, Bart.
" " Osborn, Bart.
" " Oxenden, Bart.
" " Perks, Bart. (With two anchors.)
" " Poltimore, Baron.
" " Powell of Wimpole St., Bart.
" " Romney, Earl of.
" " Scott of Wilton Lodge, Bart.
" " Shannon, Earl of.
" " Shaw-Stewart, Bart.
" " St. Audries, Baron.
" " Swansea, Baron.
" " Tankerville, Earl of.
" " Wakeman, Bart. (Between palms.)
" " Zetland, Marquis of. (Within an oak bush.)
Lions' heads, addorsed. Petre, Baron.
Lion's jamb. Gray, Bart.
Lure, falcons'. Falkiner, Bart.
Lymphad. Blythswood, Baron.
" Stuart-Menteath Bart.
Lynx. Lynch-Blosse, Bart.

Magnolia tree. Magnus, Bart
Mallard. Brassey, Earl,

Man, demi- —
„ Bannerman, Bart. (In armour.)
„ Cloncurry, Baron. (In armour.)
„ D'Abernon, Baron. (With fillet.)
„ Hotham, Baron. (With sword and shield.)
„ Joicey, Baron. (In armour.)
„ Mann, Bart. (In armour. With cross.)
„ Monkswell, Baron. (With shield and oak spray.)
„ Seton, Bart. (With banner.)
„ Stirling-Hamilton, Bart. (In armour.)
(*See also* wild man.)

Man's head. Adair, Bart.
„ „ Bangor, Viscount.
„ „ Darell, Bart. (With tasselled cap.)
„ „ Esmonde, Bart.
„ „ Middleton, Baron.
„ „ Orford, Earl of. (With tasselled cap.)
„ „ Rouse-Boughton, Bart.
„ „ Soame, Bart. (With helmet.)
(*See also* wild man.)

Man's leg. Liverpool, Earl of.

Maple tree and beaver. Strathcona, Baron.

Marten. Martin, Bart.

Martlet. Blake, Bart. (On a morion.)
„ Burdett of Taranaki, Bart. (On a tower.)
„ Brady, Bart.
„ Cairns, Earl.
„ Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of.
„ Galway, Viscount.
„ Hanson, Bart. (On fasces.)
„ Jervis, Bart.
„ Larcom, Bart. (Holding fleur-de-lis.)
„ Lawson of Brough, Bart.
„ Macgill, Bart.
„ Temple, Earl and Bart.

Mermaid—
Balfour, Baron. (Holding otter and swan heads.)
Balfour, Bart. (Holding otters' heads.)
Bonham, Bart. (Holding coral and mirror.)
Broadhurst, Bart. (Holding sword and comb.)
Byron, Baron. (Holding mirror and comb.)
Cusack-Smith, Bart. (Holding mirror.)
Kinross, Baron. (Holding otter and cormorant heads.)
Leicester, Bart. (Holding mirror.)
Massarene, Viscount. (Holding mirror and comb.)
Portsmouth, Earl of. (Holding mirror and comb.)
Merman holding a rudder. Devitt, Bart.
Mitre with arms of—
„ Berkeley. Berkeley, Earl of.
„ Hardinge. Hardinge, Viscount, Baron and Bart.
Monkey. Leinster, Duke of.
Moor, on a tower. Wiseman, Bart.
„ demi-. Champneys, Bart.
„ „ Mowbray, Baron. (With scourge.)
Moor's head. Annesley, Earl.
„ „ Morrison-Bell, Bart.
„ „ Cobham, Viscount.
„ „ Drogheda, Earl of.
„ „ Grantley, Baron.
„ „ Moir, Bart.
„ „ Moore, Bart.
„ „ Newburgh, Earl of.
„ „ Valentia, Viscount.
Moorcock. Holden, Bart,
„ Middlemore, Bart.
Moorcock's head and wings. Ducie, Earl of.
Mountain on fire. Seafield, Earl of.
„ „ Strathspey, Baron.
Mower. Ashton of Hyde, Baron.
„ Assheton-Smith, Bart.
„ Pilkington, Bart.

Mullet. Ashburton, Baron.
„ Northbrook, Earl of.
„ Rowley, Bart.
„ Scotter, Bart.
„ between—
„ Buffalo horns. Rothschild, Baron.
„ Elephants trunks, on a lozenge. Wernher, Bart.
„ Palm branches. Jaffray, Bart.
„ Wings. Baring, Bart.
„ „ Cromer, Earl of.
„ „ Duntze, Bart.
„ „ Revelstoke, Baron.
„ „ with Indian water lily. Ebrahim, Bart.

Negro, demi-, holding a bolt-staple. Staples, Bart.
Nuthatch, with hazel branch. Denbigh, Earl of.
„ holding a rose in its beak. Feilden, Bart.

Oak stump. Dalgleish, Bart.
„ „ Grant of Dalvey, Bart. (With sun.)
„ tree. Abercorn, Duke of. (With frame saw.)
„ „ Blythswood, Baron. (With lock.)
„ „ Boyne, Viscount. (With frame saw.)
„ „ Brabourne, Baron. (Between wings.)
„ „ Forrest, Bart.
„ „ Hamilton, Duke of, and Bart. (With frame saw.)
„ „ Magheramorne, Baron. (With shield.)
„ „ Mowbray, Bart. (With shield.)
„ „ Orkney, Earl of. (With frame saw.)
„ „ Stanmore, Baron. (With frame saw.)
„ „ Wood, Bart.
Olive branch. Murray of Ochtertyne, Bart.
„ tree. Tancred, Bart.
Opinicus and fleam. Treves, Bart.
Ostrich. Northbourne, Baron.
„ holding a grenade. Forestier-Walker, Bart.
„ „ horseshoe in its beak. Digby, Baron.

Ostrich holding a horseshoe in its beak. Fagge, Bart.
„ „ „ „ „ Leicester, Earl of.
„ „ „ „ „ Saltoun, Baron.
„ feathers, three. Gervis-Meyrick, Bart. (With laurel wreath.)
„ „ „ Grey of Enville, Bart.
„ „ „ Head, Bart.
„ „ „ Rothschild, Baron.
„ „ four. Carisbrooke, Marquis of.
„ „ „ Milford-Haven, Marquis of.
„ „ five. Berney, Bart.
„ „ „ Dartmouth, Earl of.
„ „ „ Hastings, Baron.
„ „ „ Howe, Earl.
„ „ „ Newcastle, Duke of.
„ „ „ Radstock, Baron.
„ „ „ Sherborne, Baron.
„ „ „ Waldegrave, Earl.
„ „ six. Haddington, Earl of.
„ „ seven. Devon, Earl of.
„ „ twenty-one. Fitzwilliam, Earl.
Otter and cross. Coleridge, Baron.
„ demi- —
„ Bethune, Bart.
„ Muskerry, Baron.
„ Newnes, Bart. (With boar's head and paper roll.)
Otter's head. Lindsay, Earl of.
Ounce. Avery, Bart.
„ Bristol, Marquis of.
„ Dixie, Bart.
„ Hervey-Bathurst, Bart.
Owl. Fowler, Bart.
„ Mexborough, Earl of.
„ Savile, Baron.
„ holding an ink-horn and penna. Warmington, Bart.
„ „ a sword, flaming. Lewis, Bart.

Owl standing on a mill-rind. Lees of South Lytchett, Bart.
„ „ „ tree stump. Lifford, Viscount.
Owl's leg. Le Marchant, Bart.
Ox yoke. Hay of Smithfield, Bart.

Palm tree. Palmer, Bart.
Panther's head between oak sprays. Gifford, Baron.
Parrot. Curzon, Earl.
„ Howe, Earl.
„ Perrott, Bart.
„ Scarsdale, Baron.
„ Teynham, Baron.
„ Zouche, Baron.
Peacock. Canterbury, Viscount
„ Chichester, Earl of.
„ Frankfort, Viscount.
„ Harcourt, Viscount.
„ Jejeebhoy, Bart. (With wheat.)
„ Manners, Baron.
„ Mountmorres, Viscount.
„ Newcastle, Duke of.
„ Rutland, Duke of.
„ Yarborough, Earl of.
Peacock's feathers. Sherard, Baron.
„ head. Arbuthnot, Viscount
Pegasus. Winchilsea, Earl of.
„ demi-. Drummond, Bart.
„ „ St. Vincent, Viscount.
Pelican. Pile, Bart.
„ in piety. Arthur, Bart.
„ „ Ashbourne, Baron.
„ „ Boileau, Bart.
„ „ Cradock-Hartopp, Bart.
„ „ Everard, Bart.
„ „ Galloway, Earl of.
„ „ Gibson, Bart.

Pelican in piety. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart.
„ „ Glenarthur, Baron.
„ „ Kemp, Bart. (On a garb.)
„ „ Lechmere, Bart.
„ „ Lindley, Baron.
„ „ Moray, Earl of.
„ „ Playfair, Baron.
„ „ Pollen, Bart.
„ „ Reid, Bart.
„ „ Scarborough, Earl of.
Pennons, two. Verney, Bart.
Pheasant. Bromley-Wilson, Bart.
Pheon and ring. Clarke-Jervoise, Bart.
„ „ serpent. Broadbent, Bart.
Phœnix. Anderson, Bart.
„ Braye, Baron.
„ Hertford, Marquis of.
„ Hickman, Bart. (With spear.)
„ Johnston, Bart.
„ Kilmorey, Earl of.
„ Rosslyn, Earl of.
„ Somerset, Duke of.
„ demi-. Samuelson, Bart.
„ „ Seymour, Bart.
„ „ Verney, Bart. (With sun.)
Pigeon and scroll. Riddell, Bart.
Pine apple. Parkyns, Bart.
Plate and pheon. Boughey, Bart.
Plough and oak tree. Waterlow, Bart.
Pole-axe, demi-. Ross, Earl of.
Pomegranate. Don-Wauchope, Bart.
Pomme between wings. Ancaster, Earl of.
„ „ roses. Heathcote, Bart.
Porcupine. De L'Isle and Dudley, Baron.
Portcullis. Beaufort, Duke of.
„ Langman, Bart.

Portcullis. Raglan, Baron.
Pyramid and laurel wreath. Malcolm, Bart.
,, of bay leaves. Stradbroke, Earl of.

Rabbit and garb. Shakerley, Bart.
Ram. Gage, Viscount.
,, Hill, Bart.
Ram's head. Clerke, Bart.
,, ,, Curtis of Cullands, Bart. (With oak spray.)
,, ,, Durham, Earl of.
,, ,, Knowles, Bart.
,, ,, Newton, Baron. (With laurel.)
,, ,, Ruthven, Baron.
Raven. Ashbrook, Viscount.
,, Dynevor, Baron.
,, between swords. Holcroft, Bart.
,, holding an annulet in its beak. Denman, Baron.
,, standing on a branch. Rowallan, Baron.
,, with a portcullis. Thurlow, Baron.
Reindeer. Bath, Marquis of.
Reindeer's head. Downshire, Marquis of.
,, ,, Muskerry, Baron.
,, ,, Tredegar, Viscount.
,, ,, Trevor, Baron.
Ring, with pheon. Clarke-Jervoise, Bart.
Robin. King of Campsie, Bart.
,, Sullivan of Garryduff, Bart. (On fasces.)
,, Sullivan of Thames Ditton, Bart. (With laurel wreath in beak.)
Rock. Dalrymple, Bart.
,, Hay of Park Place, Bart.
,, Stair, Earl of.
Roebuck. Stuart of Harteley, Bart.
,, Thorold, Bart.
Roundel between roses. Hatch, Bart.

Sail on mast. Glenconner, Baron.
Salamander. Bowyer-Smyth, Bart.
„ Douglas of Glenbervie, Bart.
„ Hamilton, Duke of.
„ Home, Earl of.
Saltire and garland of bay. Pringle, Bart.
Saracen, demi-, holding a—
Ring and a lion's gamb. Downe, Viscount.
Saracen's head. Abingdon, Earl of.
„ „ Ancaster, Earl of.
„ „ Beauchamp, Earl.
„ „ Bertie of Thame, Viscount.
„ „ Boston, Baron.
„ „ Butler, Bart.
„ „ Churston, Baron.
„ „ Combermere, Viscount.
„ „ Ferrers, Earl.
„ „ Lindsey, Earl of.
„ „ Mordaunt, Baron.
„ „ Muir, Bart.
„ „ Norman, Bart.
„ „ Stapleton, Bart.
„ „ Warner, Bart.
„ „ Willoughby, Baron and Bart.
„ „ Winnington, Bart.
„ „ Lawes-Wittewronge, Bart.
Saracen woman's head. Treowen, Baron.
Scimitars, two, and column. Ashcombe, Baron.
Scorpion. Birkin, Bart.
Scot carrying an ox-yoke. Kinnoull, Earl of
Sea-dog's head. Broughton, Bart.
Sea-horse. Ailesbury, Marquis of.
„ Jenkinson, Bart. (With cross-patée.)
„ Runciman, Bart. (With thistle.)
„ demi-. De Capell-Brooke, Bart.
Sea-lion. Cayzer, Bart.

Sea-lion. Duckworth-King, Bart. (With tower.)
„ Hothfield, Baron.
„ Liverpool, Earl of.
„ Osborne, Bart. (With trident.)
Sea-wolf, demi-. Gisborough, Baron.
Sentinel on tower. Dick-Lauder, Bart.
Serpent between wings. Pole, Bart.
„ nowed. Chesham, Baron.
„ „ Devonshire, Duke of.
„ „ Fleming, Bart. (With a garland.)
„ „ Portland, Duke of.
„ „ Simpson, Bart. (With a staff.)
„ „ Waterpark, Baron.
Sheldrake on fountain. Jackson of Stansted, Bart.
Shell. Henniker, Baron and Bart.
„ King of Charlestown, Bart.
„ between wings. Fludyer, Bart.
„ „ „ Sudeley, Baron.
„ within a garland. Levinge, Bart.
Ship. Devonport, Baron.
„ Dick-Cunyngham, Bart.
„ Grant-Suttie, Bart.
„ Nelson, Earl. (Stern only.)
„ Northesk, Earl of. (Stern only.)
„ Petit, Bart. (With anchor.)
„ Thomas, Bart. (With anchors.)
Shipwreck. Camperdown, Earl of.
„ Exmouth, Viscount.
Spear. Anson, Bart.
„ Benn, Bart.
„ Cooper of Gadebridge, Bart. (With palms.)
Spear head. Lichfield, Earl of.
„ „ Middleton, Viscount.
Spear heads, two. Pryce-Jones, Bart.
Spears, three. Amherst, Earl. (With wreath.)
„ „ Ropner, Bart. (With mascles.)

Sphere between feathers. Scott of Yews, Bart.
Springbok's head. Neumann, Bart.
" " Vestey, Bart.
Spur. Derwent, Baron. (Between wings.)
" Johnson of Dublin, Bart. (Between wings.)
" Johnston, Bart. " "
" Johnstone, Bart. " "
" Wiggin, Bart. " "
Spur rowel. Jardine, Bart.
Squirrel. Davis-Goff, Bart.
" between trefoil and hazel spray. Faudel-Phillips, Bart.
" cracking a nut. Barrow, Bart.
" " " Corbet, Bart.
" holding a pick-axe. Webb, Bart.
Stag. Berwick, Baron.
" Borwick, Baron. (With a staff raguly.)
" Buccleuch, Duke of.
" Dalziel, Bart. (With thistle.)
" Foster, Bart.
" Green of Nunthorpe, Bart.
" Iddesleigh, Earl of.
" Kesteven, Baron. (With oak leaf in mouth.)
" Key, Bart.
" Macara, Bart. (With oak tree.)
" Montagu, Baron.
" Mostyn, Baron.
" Ripon, Marquis of.
" Robinson of Beverley House, Bart.
" Robinson of Hawthornden, Bart. (Holding banner.)
" Rose of Rayners, Bart. (With a water bouget.)
" Rosmead, Baron.
" Samuel, Bart. (With antlers set forwards.)
" Scott of Connaught Place, Bart.
" Somers, Baron.
" Swathling, Baron. (With flag and palm spray.)
" Townshend, Marquis.

Stag. Trollope, Bart.
„ Williams of Brook St., Bart. (With serpent.)
„ demi-. Lonsdale, Bart. (Holding a harp.)
„ „ Nugent of Cloncoskoran, Bart.
„ „ Wrenbury, Baron. (Holding a garb.)
Stag's head. Bates, Bart.
„ „ Bell of Glasgow, Bart.
„ „ Bell of Mynthurst, Bart.
„ „ Berwick, Baron.
„ „ Blyth, Baron.
„ „ Coats, Bart.
„ „ Forbes, Baron.
„ „ Gethin, Bart.
„ „ Gort, Viscount.
„ „ Haworth, Bart.
„ „ Herschell, Baron.
„ „ Hoare of Annabella, Bart.
„ „ „ Sidestrand, Bart.
„ „ Houldsworth, Bart.
„ „ Hunter-Blair, Bart.
„ „ Huntly, Marquis of.
„ „ Ilkeston, Baron.
„ „ Lister, Baron.
„ „ Llewelyn, Bart.
„ „ McConnell, Bart.
„ „ Masham, Baron.
„ „ Mason, Bart.
„ „ Milner, Viscount.
„ „ O'Connell, Bart.
„ „ Power of Kilfane, Bart.
„ „ Ribblesdale, Baron.
„ „ Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
„ „ Rollo, Baron.
„ „ Sandys, Baron.
„ „ Sempill, Baron.
„ „ Stamer, Bart.

Stag's head. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart.
„ „ Verulam, Earl of.
„ „ Walker of Oakley, Bart.
„ „ between—
„ „ Hawthorn sprays. Hulton, Bart.
„ „ Palm branches, on a tower. Smith-Gordon, Bart.
„ „ Pheons. Forster, Bart.
„ „ Wings, with hatchets. Forwood, Bart.
„ „ holding a bell in the mouth. Marchamley, Baron.
„ „ „ „ „ „ Huntingdon-Whiteley, Bart.
„ „ „ shield „ „ Royden, Bart.
„ „ on a gauntlet. Gunter, Bart.
„ „ „ Tower, between palm branches. Smith-Gordon, Bart.
„ „ pierced by an arrow. Kitchener, Viscount.
„ „ with a bugle. Bradford, Bart.
„ „ „ „ Hatherton, Baron.
„ „ „ cross. Clancarty, Earl of.
„ „ „ crucifix. Decies, Baron.
„ „ „ hatchets, between wings. Forwood, Bart.
„ „ „ spears and mascles. Ropner, Bart.
„ „ „ trees. Firth, Bart.
See also buck and buck's head.

Star. Baillie, Bart.
„ Dartrey, Earl of.
„ D'Oyly, Bart. (Between wings.)
„ Dunleath, Baron.
„ Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart.
„ Shiffner, Bart. (With annulets.)
„ Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart.
„ Wardlaw, Bart.

Starling and lily. Crichett, Bart.

Stork. Avebury, Baron.
„ Cave, Bart.

Stork. Greenwell, Bart.
„ Hall, Bart.
„ Norton, Baron.
„ Teignmouth, Baron.
„ holding a—
„ Cross-moline in his beak. Wolverhampton, Viscount.
„ Hand and stone. Mathews, Bart.
„ Roach in his claw. Roche, Bart.
„ Rose in his beak. Gamble, Bart.
„ Snake „ „ O'Neill, Baron.
„ „ „ „ Templemore, Baron.
Stork's head holding a—
Serpent in the beak. Rouse-Boughton, Bart.
Sun. Antrim, Earl of.
„ Fairbairn, Bart.
„ Lothian, Marquis of.
„ with eye. Blunt, Bart.
„ „ gauntlet. Blount, Bart.
„ „ sun-flower. Buchan-Hepburn, Bart.
Swallow. Galway, Viscount.
„ Yarrow, Bart.
Swan. Barttelot, Bart.
„ Campbell of Ardnamurchan, Bart.
„ Cawdor, Earl.
„ Falkland, Viscount.
„ Guise, Bart.
„ James, Bart. (Holding a dart.)
„ Loch, Baron. (Devouring a perch.)
„ Muntz, Bart. (On a staff raguly.)
„ Ochterlony, Bart.
„ Sinclair, Baron.
„ Stafford, Bart. (On a coronet.)
„ Sykes, Bart. (On a tree trunk.)
„ Wemyss, Earl of.
„ demi-. Crawford, Earl of.
„ „ Greville, Baron.

Swan, demi-. Isham, Bart.
„ „ Stafford, Baron.
„ „ Swann, Bart.
„ „ Warwick, Earl of.
Swan's head and neck—
„ Albemarle, Earl of.
„ Ashby St. Ledgers, Baron. (Between feathers.)
„ Alverstone, Baron.
„ Beecham, Bart.
„ Cawley, Bart. (Between bullrushes.)
„ Edmonstone, Bart.
„ Leicester, Bart.
„ Wimborne, Baron. (Between feathers.)
Sword. Barclay, Bart.
„ Blane, Bart.
„ Brownrigg, Bart. (With serpent.)
„ Dunbar of Hempriggs, Bart. (With key.)
„ Muir-Mackenzie, Bart. (With olive branch.)
Swords, two. Stockenstrom, Bart. (With tree stump.)
„ three. Crosbie, Bart. (With serpent.)

Talbot. Ancaster, Earl of.
„ Burgoyne, Bart.
„ Dancer, Bart.
„ Ebury, Baron.
„ Echlin, Bart.
„ Falk, Bart.
„ Gooch, Bart.
„ Grove, Bart.
„ Metcalfe, Bart. (With shield.)
„ Portman, Viscount.
„ Rugge-Price, Bart.
„ Smith-Marriot, Bart.
„ Stalbridge, Baron.
„ Talbot-de-Malahide, Baron.
„ Westminster, Duke of.

Talbot's head. Buller, Bart.
„ „ Chadwyck-Healey, Bart.
„ „ Edwards, Bart.
„ „ Forester, Baron.
„ „ Hall, Bart. (Between cross-crosslets.)
„ „ Heathcote-Amory, Bart. (On a tower.)
„ „ Hereford, Viscount.
„ „ Hill, Bart.
„ „ Stonhouse, Bart. (With dove in mouth.)
Tent. Lindsay, Bart.
Thistle. Egmont, Earl of.
„ Nairn, Bart. (With roses.)
Thunderbolt. Southesk, Earl of.
Tiger, Bengal. Harris, Baron.
„ „ demi-. Sinha, Baron.
Tiger, heraldic. Arran, Earl of.
„ „ Beauchamp, Bart.
„ „ Bowyer-Smyth, Bart. (On a coronet.)
„ „ Fortescue, Earl.
„ „ Harlech, Baron.
„ „ Leeds, Duke of.
„ „ Lewis of Harpton, Bart.
„ „ Molyneux, Bart. (Holding a cross moline.)
„ „ Paget of Lennox Gardens, Bart.
„ „ Sebright, Bart.
„ „ Temple, Earl.
„ „ Waleran, Baron.
„ „ demi-. Anglesey, Marquis of.
„ „ „ Blomefield, Bart. (Holding sword.)
„ „ „ Fison, Bart. (Holding shield.)
„ „ „ Paget, Bart. (Holding eagle's leg.)
„ „ „ Queensborough, Baron.
Tiger's face, Bengal. Rushout, Bart. (In a crescent.)
Tiger's head „ Claughton, Bart.
„ „ „ Rathcreedan, Baron.
„ „ heraldic. Clarke-Jervoise, Bart.

Tiger's head, heraldic. Lennard, Bart.
„ „ „ Lytton, Earl of.
„ „ „ Malet, Bart.
„ „ „ Moore, Bart. (Pierced by spear.)
Tower. Albu, Bart. (With bear and flower.)
„ Barran, Bart. (With lion's gamb.)
„ Maclean, Bart.
„ Macnaghten, Baron.
„ Marling, Bart.
Tree stump and quiver. Bowman, Bart.
Trident and sun. Knott, Bart.
Triton, demi-. Sykes of Sledmere, Bart. (With shell.)
Trogodice—
Demi-. Samuel, Bart. (Stag with horns set forwards.)
Turkey cock. Speyer, Bart. (Between elephant's trunks.)
„ „ Strickland, Bart.
Turnstile, Skipwith, Bart.

Unicorn. Cory-Wright, Bart. (Between caltraps.)
„ Cunynghame, Bart.
„ Grey, Bart. (With sun.)
„ Stamford, Earl of. (With sun.)
„ Wharton, Baron.
„ Wrightson, Bart. (With saltire.)
„ demi-. Airedale, Baron.
„ „ Every, Bart.
„ „ Salomons, Bart.
„ „ Thomas of Wenvoe, Bart. (With shield.)
„ „ Young, Bart. (With anchor.)
Unicorn's head. Antrobus, Bart.
„ „ Beale, Bart. (With mill rind.)
„ „ Bromhead, Bart. (With rose.)
„ „ Castlestuart, Earl of.
„ „ Colchester, Baron. (Between feathers.)
„ „ Conyngham, Marquis.
„ „ Cuningham, Bart.

Unicorn's head. Cusack-Smith, Bart.
" " Dalhousie, Earl of.
" " Errington, Bart.
" " Freeling, Bart.
" " Head, Bart.
" " Kilbracken, Baron.
" " Leigh, Baron.
" " Londsborough, Earl of.
" " Montgomery-Cuninghame, Bart.
" " Ramsay of Bamff, Bart.
" " Ritchie, Baron and Bart.
" " Roxburgh, Duke of.
" " Stewart of Athenry, Bart.
" " Wombwell, Bart.

Vase. Vassar-Smith, Bart.
Virgin and child. Aberconway, Baron.

Wake knot. Wake, Bart.
Walnut tree and shield. Waller, Bart.
Wheat ear and ferns. Affleck, Baron.
" ears, three, and tree trunk. Seely, Bart.
" " seven. Crofton, Baron and Bart.
Wild man—
" Carrying an oak tree. Middleton, Bart.
" Holding a club and a shield. Halifax, Viscount.
" " " " Tyrwhitt, Bart.
" " Spear. Tomlinson, Bart.
Wild man, demi-, holding a—
" Club. Shaw, Baron.
" " Shaw-Stewart, Bart.
" " and a tree. Wood of Hatherley, Bart.
" Coronet. MacFarland, Bart.
" Sword and a key. Atholl, Duke of.
" " " Dunmore, Earl of.
" man's head between—
" Laurel sprays. Maxwell of Cardoness, Bart.

Wing. Peto, Bart.
Wings. Bagge, Bart.
„ Brinckman, Bart.
„ Burne-Jones, Bart. (In flames.)
„ Clay, Bart.
„ Graham, Bart.
„ Hoste, Bart.
„ Howard of Glossop, Baron.
„ Norfolk, Duke of.
Wolf. Arundell, Baron.
„ Beardmore, Bart.
„ Biddulph, Baron and Bart
„ Blennerhassett, Bart.
„ Gore, Bart.
„ Gore-Booth, Bart.
„ Granville, Earl.
„ Jellicoe, Viscount. (Demi. On a naval coronet.)
„ Kelk, Bart. (Holding leopard's face.)
„ Maryon-Wilson, Bart. (Demi.)
„ Methuen, Bart. (Demi. Holding a mullet.)
„ Nivison, Bart. (Holding a wolf-trap.)
„ Nunburnholme, Baron. (Demi. Between coronets.)
„ Rendel, Baron. (With banner.)
„ Robertson, Bart. (With pennon.)
„ Samuel of Lancaster Gate, Bart. (With three spears.)
„ Sutherland, Duke of.
„ Salusbury-Trelawny, Bart.
„ Twisleton-Wykham-Fiennes, Bart.
„ Wenlock, Baron.
„ Wilson of Eshton, Bart. (Demi. With a shield.)
„ dog. Saye and Sele, Baron.
Wolf's head. Baker-Wilbraham, Bart.
„ „ Barrett-Lennard, Bart.
„ „ Barry, Bart. (On a castle.)
„ „ Barrymore, Baron. (On a castle.)
„ „ Carden of Stargroves, Bart. (On fasces.)

Wolf's head. Coddington, Bart.
,, ,, Cranbrook, Earl of.
,, ,, Dunalley, Baron.
,, ,, Dunraven, Earl of.
,, ,, Edwards, Bart. (On a tower.)
,, ,, Heygate, Bart.
,, ,, Honywood, Bart.
,, ,, Langford, Baron.
,, ,, Lathom, Earl of.
,, ,, Lawrence of King's Ride, Bart.
,, ,, Lawson of Knavesmire, Bart.
,, ,, Methuen, Baron.
,, ,, Miller of Froyle, Bart.
,, ,, Needd, Bart. (Between palms.)
,, ,, Pigot, Bart.
,, ,, Sanderson, Baron.
,, ,, Seale, Bart.
,, ,, Style, Bart.
,, ,, Sutton, Bart.
,, ,, Warde, Bart.
,, ,, Wolseley, Viscount and Bart.
,, ,, Wood of the Hermitage, Bart.
,, ,, Worsley-Taylor, Bart. (With spear.)
Woman. Eglinton, Earl of. (With anchor and man's head.)
,, Ellis, Bart. (With rose, chaplet, and palm.)
,, Polwarth, Baron. (With sun and moon.)
,, Strathmore, Earl of. (With thistle and bay.)
Woman, demi-, Airlie, Earl of.
,, ,, Elphinstone, Baron. (Holding tower and laurel.)
,, ,, Elphinstone, Bart. (Holding sword and olive branch.)
,, ,, Sykes of Weymouth, Bart. (Holding a rose.)
,, , Vernon of Hanbury, Bart. (Holding a garb.)
Vernon of Shotwick, Bart. (Holding sickle and wheat.)

Woman's bust. Compton-Thornhill, Bart.
„ head. Herbert, Bart.
Woodman, demi-. Terrington, Baron. (Holding axe.)
Wreck. Camperdown, Earl of.
„ Exmouth, Viscount.
Wyvern. Bute, Marquis of. (Holding a hand.)
„ Carnarvon, Earl of. (Holding a hand.)
„ Clifford, Baron and Bart.
„ Colebrooke, Baron.
„ Courtown, Earl of.
„ Croft, Bart.
„ Dalhousie, Earl of. (Two headed.)
„ Forester, Baron.
„ Kensington, Baron.
„ Lanesborough, Earl of. (Holding shield.)
„ Leighton, Bart.
„ Lucas, Baron.
„ Monck, Viscount.
„ Palmer of Carlton, Bart.
„ Palmer of Grinkle Park, Bart.
„ Pembroke, Earl of.
„ Powis, Earl of. (Holding hand.)
„ Rich, Bart.
„ Trevor, Baron.
„ Vernon, Baron. (Holding child.)
„ Wakefield, Bart. (Between elephants' trunks.)
„ Worsley, Bart.
„ demi-. Williamson of Markham, Bart.
Wyvern's head. Leicester, Bart.
„ „ Walsingham, Baron.

CHAPTER IV

The Heraldry of Peers, Baronets, Knights, and Esquires—Crowns and Coronets—Helmets—Supporters

THE Saxon Thanes were the analogues of our present Barons, and they constituted a council to advise and assist the king when he summoned them together for that purpose. In the time of King John the barons were divided into two large classes, the Barones Majores, the greater territorial magnates, and the Barones Minores, or lesser territorial magnates. The former class gradually increased in power and importance, and presently they divided up into well-defined classes.

The Barones Minores were also called baronets, and this title was sometimes used for them until the reign of Richard II when it fell into abeyance until 1611 when James I revived it in a different form. Dukes were originally military leaders or "Duces," and the title was for a long time a royal one. When William, Duke of Normandy, came over here and settled himself and his descendants as King of England, his title of duke was thought much more of than that of king. This remained so for a long time, indeed until Edward III claimed the throne of France in the fourteenth century. On that occasion the French king protested against the French quartering being put after that of England, on the ground that France was a great nation and England only a

duchy. In acknowledgment of this fact, Edward ceded the first quarter of his coat-of-arms, the place of honour, to the French coat, and it retained this place until 1801.

Edward then, considering himself to be King of France, created his eldest son, the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall in 1337, and presently gave the same rank to all his remaining sons. Lionel was made Duke of Clarence, John, Duke of Lancaster, Edmund, Duke of York, and Thomas, Duke of Gloucester. All these titles have been kept for royal dukes ever since. The title and dignity of Duke of Cornwall belongs especially to the eldest son of the sovereign. If born during his father's reign, he is born Duke of Cornwall and enjoys the revenues of that duchy from his birth. If born before his father's accession to the throne, he is created Duke of Cornwall on the occasion of the accession or as near it as is convenient. The eldest son of the king is created Prince of Wales at the sovereign's pleasure.

The barons who lived on the frontiers or marches, particularly between England and Wales, had the duty of keeping the marches in order, and they gradually acquired the title of marchers or marquises. The first English marquis was Robert de Vere, Marquis of Dublin, so created by Richard II in 1387.

The Saxon Ealdormen, Elders, or Eorles, still have their representatives in our earls. The Normans, however, tried hard to replace the old Saxon title by that of count, to which they were accustomed. They did not entirely succeed, but they did partially, as although we retain the ancient title of earl for our masculine representative of the rank, his wife, acceding to the Norman phraseology, is called a countess. The earl's territory is called a "County," and his deputy a "Viscount".

This latter title, however, denotes now an entirely independent rank and has nothing to do with an earl at all. It was introduced into the English peerage by Henry VI. The first English earl on the newer footing is supposed to have been Hugh Lupus, who was created Earl of Chester by William I.

Baron originally only meant a man, the terms "Baron et Femme" are still known in legal phraseology. It is also an old Norman equivalent for a Thane. All peers were also barons, and most of them are so still, indeed it was the fact of their all being barons that made them "Peers" or "Equals," and the subsequently acquired higher titles did not upset this root equality. Barons were territorial magnates and the essentially territorial character of the rank can still be traced in the fact that when anyone is granted a peerage, a territorial qualification is always added to the title, even although the connection is really of the smallest, or actually non-existent. Baronies are hereditary since the creation of William De La Pole as a baron by Edward III.

Baronies are of two kinds, baronies by tenure and baronies by writ. Baronies by tenure were held by the possessors of certain lands, and the same principle still exists in some parts of the Continent. It is common enough in Italy to purchase a field the possession of which makes the owner a count. Now in England there are, I believe, a few of such instances still left. The Abbey of St. Benedict in the Bure in Norfolk was never suppressed, and the Bishop of Norwich is said to sit in the House of Lords as the Baron of St. Benedict because he is the owner of the abbey which is an appanage of the bishopric. Arundel Castle is also commonly said to confer a barony upon its owner. These possessions are

not at all likely ever to leave the successors of their present owners, so there is little likelihood of their claims being put to any proof.

Henry III gave baronies by writ, foreshadowing the time when landless peers would exist. Such baronies are heritable, normally, through the female line, and may be held by females. Other ranks in the peerage may be similarly inherited by ladies, but it always requires a special remainder.

All peers originally held territory by feudal service, and they were summoned to attend Parliament by the king. Gradually it came about that only the greater barons were summoned by the king, the lesser barons being summoned by the shirereeve or sheriff of each county. This division took place about the beginning of the fifteenth century, and it was the beginning of the institution of the two houses of Lords and Commons.

In France, in Napoleonic times, peers were granted honourable augmentations to their coats-of-arms denoting their rank. The Bonaparte family all had a chief azure, semeé d'aigles, or; dukes had a chief azure, semeé d'etoiles, or; grand officers had a chief azure, semeé d'abeilles, or; counts had a canton, and so on. The different augmentations will be found described at length in Simon's *Armorial General de l'Empire.* Besides the usual coronets, French peers also frequently showed a very decorative feathered cap above their coat-of-arms.

In England no distinctive mark has ever been used on coats-of-arms to denote peerage rank, but such rank can usually be determined by the accessories to the coat whenever the full achievement is shown. A peer almost always has supporters, his coronet according to rank usually shows immediately above the shield, and the

peer's helmet, sideways and having five bars to the visor, is frequently shown. The family crest shows no difference, but a crest of augmentation may possibly exist, and if it does its limitations would be fully set out in its exemplification by the college-of-arms, and as a rule it only applies to, and is used by, the holder of the title.

The robe of estate, which may be either the red velvet coronation robe with ermine cape barred with points of black horse hair, or the parliamentary robe of red cloth barred with ermine rows edged with gold, is sometimes shown as a background to an achievement. In England this arrangement is usually found on coach panels, and as the design of the mantle is largely left to the discretion of the artist the effect is often very rich and charming. For bookplates also the use of the robe as a background has sometimes been used with admirable effect. The bars on the upper part of the peer's robes are four all round in the case of a duke; a marquis has four on the right side and three on the left; an earl has three bars all round; a viscount has three on his right side and two on the left; and a baron has two bars all round. If any official during his time of office holds temporary peerage rank, his state robes would show the proper identification marks of such rank. For instance, the Lord Mayor of London has the three bars of an earl on his state robe or mantle, because he ranks as junior earl, and a baron of the Cinque Ports, on his coronation mantle, shows the two bars of a baron, as for the time when he is acting as one of those barons, he ranks as junior baron. During their term of office such dignitaries would be entitled to show their proper robes on their achievements.

In French and German heraldry robes of estate are quite commonly shown with great decorative advantage,

and their colour, arrangement, and linings are all elaborately and accurately defined according to rank. They are often arranged under a sort of Chinese pavilion which gives the whole achievement a pleasing unity of design.

Hereditary nobility is the acknowledgment by the State of ancestral pre-eminence. The nobility so granted exists in the persons of all descendants of peers, and all such descendants possess ennobled blood. The family dignity, subject to the particular limitations which were originally set out concerning it, may at any time become vested in any of the descendants of the original grantee, however distant. Claims to peerages are considered by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords. But if any person considers that he or she is entitled to a peerage there is nothing illegal in assuming the title, but that will not enable the holder to sit in the House of Lords. Also no title could be assumed that trenched upon any existing title exactly or even approximately. Instances are well known in which gentlemen have enjoyed peerage titles for many years, until they pined for a seat in the House of Lords and took their claim and their proofs before the Committee of Privileges, only to be told that they were all wrong and not peers at all.

In England now the chief privilege of nobility is its title, and the qualification to sit, by royal summons, in the House of Lords. This qualification, however, does not exist in the case of Scottish or Irish peers, unless elected as representative peers. An Irish peer may be elected, sit and vote, as a member of the House of Commons, but a Scottish peer is something like Mahomet's coffin because he is not eligible to sit either in the House of Lords or in the House of Commons,

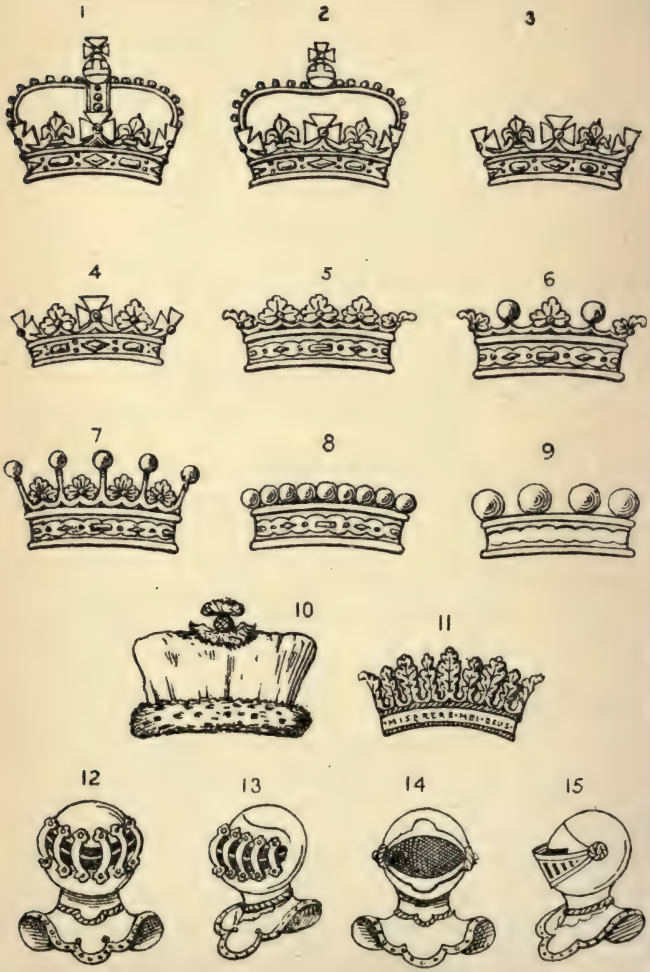
unless as I have stated above, he gets elected as a representative peer, when he normally takes his seat in the House of Lords.

Our principle of primogeniture is responsible for the fact that however noble a family may be, the head of it alone enjoys the family title and estates, which generally go together. It is different abroad where all members of a noble family use some title, not exactly the same but usually qualified by the inclusion of a Christian name. Our courtesy titles are merely names and confer no privilege whatever, no authority to use coronets, and no authority to use supporters unless they are specially so granted. In law a man being the son of a duke would be styled as "the honourable . . . commonly called marquis, or earl of . . ." In school lists and some other places the ancient prefix of Mr., or Master, is put before the name of a peer's son.

When Edward III made his sons dukes he put flat golden circlets on their heads, probably over the caps-of-estate, chapeaux or caps-of-maintenance that were usually used at the investiture of dukes. This cap is still worn with royal crowns as well as with coronets (Plate XII, 10). A similar circlet was used by Edward VI in the case of earls. James I extended the procedure to the investment of viscounts, and added a row of silver pearls along the upper edge of the circlet. But it is probable that decorative enrichments were added at will to the upper edges of the circlets of the higher ranks, although there seems to be no official authority for such addition. In 1661 Charles II conferred coronets on barons and generally revised the erratic ornamentation which had hitherto been used on all peers' coronets. He arranged this ornamentation, according to rank, in its present form.

PLATE XII

Crowns, Coronets, and Helmets



English peers' coronets are made of thin silver, gilded, and on the circlets, except in the case of barons, are repoussé images of large facetted jewels in one row. No coronets may be set with real jewels, that distinction is strictly reserved for the crowns of the sovereign and his queen consort, or the crown of the queen. Pictorially peers' coronets can properly be shown without the velvet cap turned up with miniver, which is called a cap-of-maintenance, but in actual use they are invariably worn over this mediæval form of cap. The cap, moreover, can be worn without the coronet, and it is so worn by the sovereign on his way to be crowned.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XII

1, Royal crown. 2, Prince of Wales' crown. 3, Coronet of children of sovereign. 4, Coronet of grandchildren of sovereign. 5, Coronet of duke. 6, Coronet of marquis. 7, Coronet of earl. 8, Coronet of viscount. 9, Coronet of baron. 10, Cap of maintenance. 11, Coronet of king-of-arms. 12, Royal helmet. 13, Peer's helmet. 14, Helmet of baronets and knights. 15, Helmet of esquire.

A baron's coronet has no imitation jewels on the circlet but it is left plain, with only a scalloped edging. The pearls or balls on peers' coronets are of silver, and they vary in size from the small ones used on the coronets of earls and viscounts to the large ones used by marquises and barons. They are only worn on the occasion of a coronation, and are put on the heads of the owners at the same time as the crown is put on the head of the sovereign.

The royal crown has had its present shape since the time of Henry VII, with alternate crosses-patteés and fleurs-de-lys, four of each, on the upper edge of the circlet (Plate XII, 1). The cross-patteé was first

introduced by Henry VI, on his third seal of absence for French affairs.

The arches enclosing the crown are two, rising from the tops of the four crosses-patteés, but the early Stuart kings added two more arches, so that the fleur-de-lys also acted as supports. This peculiarity was also used for the coronation crown made for Queen Alexandra as well as on that made for Her Majesty the Queen. The number of arches has no special signification, but the fact of the existence of arches, marking the difference between a crown and a coronet, is taken to indicate independent sovereignty.

Crowns of kings or queens regnant, and of queens consort are richly jewelled, but no coronets are allowed to be jewelled. The Prince of Wales has a special coronet with one arch, and the orb and cross at the top, on the upper edge of the circlet are the same crosses and fleurs-de-lys as appear on the royal crowns (Plate XII, 2). The pattern of this and the other royal coronets was settled by Charles II.

Younger children of the sovereign wear the same coronet as the Prince of Wales but without the arch (Plate XII, 3).

Grandchildren of the sovereign wear coronets on which the two outer crosses-patteés are replaced by strawberry leaves, but otherwise they are the same as those of their parents. If dukes, the grandchildren of the sovereign wear four crosses-patteés alternated with four strawberry leaves (Plate XII, 4).

All these coronets have to be specially granted, they are not inherited. A duke's coronet has eight large strawberry leaves set on the upper edge of the circlet. In drawings five of the leaves are shown (Plate XII, 5).

A marquis' coronet has four large strawberry leaves and four large pearls set alternately on the upper edge of the circlet. In drawings three of the strawberry leaves and two of the pearls are shown (Plate XII, 6).

An earl's coronet has eight raised points, each having a small pearl at the top, alternating with eight small strawberry leaves, set on the upper edge of the circlet. In drawings five pearled points and four strawberry leaves are shown (Plate XII, 7).

A viscount's coronet has a close row of sixteen small pearls set along the upper edge of the circlet. In drawings nine pearls are shown (Plate XII, 8).

A baron's coronet has six large pearls set at equal distances on the upper edge of the circlet. In drawings four pearls are shown (Plate XII, 9).

The royal helmet is of gold, set affronteé, the visor closed and showing six bars (Plate XII, 12).

The helmet of a peer is of silver, and has five bars of gold on the closed visor (Plate XII, 13). It is usually set nearly sideways but not quite, so as to show all five bars. The accessory ornamentation, which may be varied at the designer's fancy, is also in gold. The same helmet belongs to all ranks of the peerage.

Baronets, as we now know them, were instituted by James I in 1611, as a means of furthering the pacification of Ulster. Gentlemen wishing to belong to the new Order had to engage themselves to keep thirty men-at-arms in Ulster for three years at eightpence a day each. There were other small conditions, but I believe that the Act authorizing the creation of baronets on their complying with all the conditions, has not been repealed, so that anyone complying with them, if he could find out exactly what they are, might still claim his baronetcy.

Plate XIII

1
2
3
FORD
WARD
4
LOYAL
DEVOIR
5
6
7
8
CONSILIO
ANIMIS
IOANNES METELLANVS
LAVDERIÆ COMES
9
10
DIEU DEFEND LE DROIT

But he would certainly have to go and try to pacify Ulster! A candidate had to prove that he was a gentleman by birth, not in trade, and having property to the value of one thousand pounds a year. Baronetcies are hereditary, and there have been instances in which the eldest son of an only daughter of a baronet has been allowed to inherit his grandfather's baronetcy. So it may be presumed that although daughters cannot themselves become baronets, they potentially possess some status as such, and the power of transmitting the dignity after their death to their male descendants.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIII

1, Arms of Clinton. 2, Arms of Sir Brooke Boothby, Baronet. 3, Arms of Douglas, Duke of Queensberry, quartering Marr. 4, Arms of Carteret, Baron Carteret. 5, Badge of a baronet of Nova Scotia. 6, Arms of Bateman Viscount Bateman. 7, Falcon and fetterlock badge of Edward IV with white lion supporter. 8, Arms of Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale. 9 The arms of Ulster, a red hand, used as the badge of a baronet. 10, Arms of Spencer-Churchill, Marquis of Blandford, as Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

The arms of Ulster are a red human hand, showing the palm (Plate XIII, 9). The alleged origin of this curious device is said to be that in olden times an expedition was organized for the acquisition of new territory in that district, and two rival chieftains, approaching the shore in boats, agreed that the one that touched the shore first should be king of the new land. A chieftain of the name of O'Neill, finding that his rival was outstripping him in the race and would surely land first, cut off his left hand and threw it ashore, and became the first king of Ulster. The Ulster hand, on a silver shield, is now used as a mark of the rank of baronet (Plate XIII, 2),

and it shows on the shield both of the baronets of Ulster, now becoming few, and of the baronets of the United Kingdom. The red hand may be used without its own silver shield, and it may be placed anywhere on the shield of its owner, but it will generally be found on the centre line either in chief or in the middle of the shield.

In 1625 there were made baronets of Nova Scotia, and these do not show the Ulster hand. They had, however, originally, an actual badge which was worn on a tawny ribbon round the neck. The badge was oval, and shows "Argent, a saltire az.," thereon an escutcheon of the arms of Scotland ensigned with an Imperial Crown. The whole encircled by a fillet on which are the words "FAX MENTIS HONESTAE GLORIA" (Plate XIII, 5). The badge and ribbon are no longer worn, but baronets of Nova Scotia are entitled to show a figure of it depending from their shield in the same manner as it would be shown if it were the badge of one of the Orders of Knighthood. Since 1801 all baronets have been created of the United Kingdom. Although baronets are not always knights, they are entitled to the prefix "Sir" and their wives are entitled to the prefix "Lady" or "Dame". They also have the privilege, now never used, of asking for, and receiving, a knighthood for their eldest sons.

A baronet's helmet is of steel, with gold ornamentation. It is shown affronteé, with the visor open, and has no bars (Plate XII, 14).

Knighthood is a personal distinction bestowed by the sovereign upon such persons as he may choose to distinguish in this way either on his own initiative or by the advice of his ministers. It is an ancient feudal and military rank, and formerly any knight who had received

the accolade could create other knights but now it is only done by the sovereign himself or his directly accredited representative. Knights Banneret were made on the field of battle, but that particular rank has now been discontinued, and its place is taken by Knights Bachelor who are taken from any grade of society.

Knights Bachelor have, as such, no mark or addition whatever made on their coats-of-arms, but if armigerous they are entitled to use the steel helmet, affronteé, without bars, similar to that used by baronets. After receiving the accolade, or warrant, they are entitled to use the prefix "Sir" before their Christian name and surname, and their wives are entitled to use the prefix "Lady" or "Dame" before their surnames.

Then there are knights of the various Orders of Knighthood, who are generally also made Knights Bachelor so that they should be enabled to use the prefix "Sir" before their names. Knighthood of an Order, except that of the Bath, does not, of itself, entitle the holder to use the prefix "Sir". Knights of Orders of Chivalry are entitled to add the proper insignia of their Orders, on their proper ribbons, dependent from the lower part of their shield, and to surround their shield with the motto of one of their Orders and if Knights Grand Cross, the collars of all of them (Plate XIII, 6).

Knights of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England are entitled to add a chief to their existing coat-of-arms, viz. "Gu., a cross ar., embellished in its angles with lions passant guardant, and unicorns passant, or, alternately". These embellishments were granted to the Order by George IV as distinctive augmentations. The silver cross on a red ground is the coat-of-arms of Amadeus, Prince of Savoy, who helped the Knights of

St. John at the siege of Acre in the thirteenth century. His help was so valuable to the Knights of the Order that they asked him to allow them to adopt his coat-of-arms as their own and he acceded to their request. The other great Order of Mediæval Knighthood, the Knights Templars, were abolished in 1312, but the Knights of St. John, or Hospitallers, have never been abolished although at different times their possessions have been confiscated for various reasons. In England the English Langue had large possessions all over the country, and in London their headquarters were at St. John's Gate, and St. John's Wood belonged to them. Both Edward VII and George V, when Princes of Wales, were Priors of the Order, and St. John's Gate with its curious carvings is still the headquarters of the Order, and in the crypt of the church of St. John, which also belongs to the Order, may be seen the remains of an ancient circular church.

Knight Grand Cross of Orders of Knighthood are granted supporters if they wish for them.

Companions, members and esquires of Orders of Knighthood are entitled to show the badges of their Orders, suspended by their proper ribbons, to the lower part of their shields. Until quite recently medals were not so shown, but of late years many instances have occurred in which medals are shown in the same manner as if they were badges of Orders, and no doubt this will in time become quite usual.

An esquire was, in mediæval times, the young soldier and aspirant to military fame, who carried a knight's shield and perhaps other accoutrements, in readiness for use. He was variously called Armiger, Ecuyer, Scutifer or Scutarius, and was always of sufficiently gentle birth to

aspire to knighthood himself. He learnt the routine of military leadership and the use of arms in war, and he always looked forward to receiving the accolade from his own master knight whenever some deed of prowess proved his eligibility. No man was considered to be an esquire who did not actually hold that office. In former days the sovereign sometimes made esquires for service rendered and invested them with a silver collar of SS, but their dignity is never separately conferred now. The collar, however, which was moreover a Yorkist badge, survives in the form of the chain worn by heralds and judges. Esquires also wore silver spurs, knights wore golden spurs, possibly after the fashion of the Roman Equites Aurati.

It is now safe to say that all sons of titled persons may be properly classed as esquires. Besides these are all persons who have been so styled by the sovereign in their commissions, warrants, or appointments, either under the royal sign manual or by official publication in the *London Gazette*.

I have not found the title of esquire used in connection with military officers in any of the army lists, but in navy lists it may often be seen. Before me is a navy list of 1834 in which officers not bearing any other title are styled "Esq.," down to rear-admirals, and on old prints of naval men the form "James Smith, Esq., Admiral of His Majesty's Fleet," may often be found. Retired officers of the army who held field rank are often mentioned in official lists as esquires, but, except this, military officers seem to have no place at all in the list of precedence here, though in India they, as well as naval officers, do enjoy relative rank with civilian officials. In fact all rank in England is civil, and whenever a naval

or a military officer attains distinction and is rewarded, the reward he receives is a civil one—a peerage, baronetage, or knightage, or a membership of one or other of the Orders of Knighthood. During the last few years several military decorations have been instituted. Among these are the Distinguished Service Order, the Military Cross, the Royal Flying Cross, and the Volunteer and Territorial Decorations.

There are also military divisions to several of the older Orders of Knighthood. Knighthood was at one time purely military but it certainly is not so now.

An esquire is entitled to use a helmet to support his crest. The helmet is of steel garnished with gold, and is set sideways with the visor closed (Plate XII, 15). There is no particular pattern for this or any other of the helmets, but so long as they have the proper number of bars and the visors are properly arranged, the heraldic artist can do as he chooses as to the rest.

Kings-of-arms from quite early times wore coronets. Their cap-of-estate is the same as that worn by peers, but made of satin instead of velvet. Kings-of-arms and heralds may surround their arms with the figure of their collars of SS, in the same manner as if they were collars of Orders of Knighthood. The collars of heralds are of silver and those of kings-of-arms are silver gilt. Kings-of-arms show their official arms impaled with their own family arms, the official coat taking the dexter position. Their wives' coats are put upon a separate escutcheon.

Supporters appear especially during the early fourteenth century, and are often shown on seals. They support the crest or the shield impartially, but in later times they seem invariably to have been accessories to the shield only. Shields were commonly carried by means of a

strap or guige, and pictorially this strap is often shown suspended from the beak of a bird or ornamental architectural knobs or other support. Angels were favourite supporters of shields, and there are fine examples of this on the roof of St. Albans Cathedral and in numerous other places (Plate XIII, 1).

Charming instances of single supporters upholding banners are to be found in Arthur's Roll, of the sixteenth century, and no doubt, both here as on the Continent, supporters were single at first, but now they are invariably used in pairs. Probably the reduplication of the same supporter is a survival of the single original supporter (Plate XIII, 7), and it is certainly usual in modern grants to assign different supporters to new peers, or other favoured personages.

Although other origins are claimed by heraldic authorities, I imagine that supporters are really the survivals of the fancifully dressed pages or footmen who upheld the banners, standards, or shields of knights engaged in tournaments, and that these distinctively dressed retainers gradually became to some extent identified with their masters. When heraldry became, as it now is, merely a decorative survival of the once most necessary system of identification of an armour-clad knight, the supporters no doubt attracted the attention of the heralds of the time and they quickly recognized not only their decorative value, but also the fact that they supplied a new field for reward to men of high rank or superlative merit.

In modern English heraldry supporters always represent animate objects, sometimes fanciful, like sphinxes, heraldic, like griffins or wyverns, or simply natural, but in past times inanimate supporters, though rare, were not

unknown. The Earls of Erroll had two ox-yokes for supporters, but now the yokes are shown carried on the shoulders of two wild men. The Lords Botreaux had their shield supported by two buttresses, probably chosen because of their alliterative suitability, and the chief of the Dalzell family had two tent poles.

In England supporters may be granted to anyone, but their use is gradually becoming confined to peers, baronets, knights of the Garter, the Thistle, or St. Patrick, and the Knights Grand Cross of the remaining Orders of chivalry. On request supporters are granted to any of these if they were not already in existence. In the case of hereditary titles, supporters are heritable with the title, but unless specifically so stated they do not belong to other members of the family. Supporters are more often given to baronets in Scotland than they are in England.

Of late years there has been a very interesting and curious tendency to choose new supporters carefully analogous to, or explanatory of, the main circumstances of distinction that have earned the titles to which they are assigned. This can easily be seen by looking at the achievements of any of the new peers in any illustrated peerage. For instance, Earl Roberts has two soldiers, Lord Fisher has two sailors, Lord Ashbourne has symbolical figures of Mercy and Justice, and so on. Besides these there are also a few that have some alliterative connection with the names of their owners, among these are the rams with eyes on their shoulders which support the shield of Baron de Ramsey; the ravens of the Earl of Dunraven; the "gower," or wolf, that is one of the supporters of the Duke of Sutherland whose name is Gower; the two symbolical figures of "Hope" that belong to the Marquis of Linlithgow, whose

patronymic is Hope, as well as to the baronet of the same name. Lord Ilkeston shows two elks; Lord Nunburnholme has his coat-of-arms upheld by two Benedictine nuns; Lord Peckover is fittingly supported by two woodpeckers, and Lord Robson by two robins. Two talbots support the shield of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot; and Lord Talbot de Malahide has one talbot for his dexter supporter; Viscount Wolverhampton has a wolf for his dexter supporter.

There has been no general list available of these supporters until the present time, although of course such list or lists are carefully kept at the Heralds' College, and I have compiled an alphabetical catalogue of the hereditary supporters which were in force from 1912 until 1920. Naturally there are changes, additions and subtractions, from such achievement every year, but in the case of requiring to identify any coat-of-arms which shows supporters, they form the easiest method of recognition if a list like the present one is available, because supporters are easier for the man in the street to identify than the charges on the coat-of-arms itself are.

In my list I have not attempted to mention the innumerable small details which abound on and about the various supporters, neither have I given the colour, but I hope that some day such a full list, from the time of the earliest peerages until the present day, may be made, and I feel that it would be very useful and most interesting.

Supporters are generally shown upright by the sides of the shield to which they belong, but considerable latitude in arrangement is left to the artist designing them. They have sometimes developed from badges, as in the case of the sinister supporter of the Duke of Norfolk which is a white horse with an oak spray in his mouth. This device,

the horse, however, in a different position, was the badge of Henry FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, in the early seventeenth century. Sometimes they have developed from charges on the shield, as in the case of the dexter supporter of the English royal coat-of-arms, a lion, taken from the golden lions on his shield by Henry VIII about 1526. Heraldic monsters, dragons, griffins, wyverns, and many others now commonly used as supporters, were originally badges.

Supporters are often shown bearing additional devices upon them, sometimes these are marks of cadency, as the silver label which occurs on the royal supporters of the Prince of Wales, sometimes they are simple charges which for some reason or another were originally granted or possibly have been subsequently added as marks of special service or honour by the Heralds' College. If any particular position is mentioned in the exemplification of the arms, of course that position must be respected, but if no such limitation is made, then the normal position, upright with one or more paws or hands on or supporting the shield or crest is generally adopted. The colour would always be specially mentioned except in cases where the creature is exactly as it is found in a natural condition, in which case he, or it, would be described as "proper".

In the following list I have only given the supporters as they occur, and have not classified them, but it would be easy for anyone to do so and re-arrange them under such headings as "men and women," "dogs" or "monsters" and so on.

The sinister supporters are marked by italics.

Adigar of Ceylon and Fiji chief. Stanmore, Baron.

Adjutant birds. Sinha, Baron.

Angel and *hermit*. Congleton, Baron.
„ „ *unicorn*. Lothian, Marquis of.
Angels. Abinger, Baron.
„ Barlow, Bart.
„ Boreel, Bart.
„ Decies, Baron.
„ Dillon, Viscount.
„ Dudley, Earl of.
„ Gibson-Carmichael, Bart.
„ Gisborough, Baron.
„ Grant of Monymusk, Bart.
„ Lytton, Earl of.
„ Mountmorres, Viscount.
„ Muskerry, Baron.
„ Rushout, Bart.
„ Saltoun, Baron.
„ Waterford, Marquis of.
„ Whitburgh, Baron.
Antelope, heraldic, and cat-a-mountain. Wallscourt, Baron.
Antelope, „ „ dog. Hunter-Blair, Bart.
„ „ „ *griffin*. Manchester, Duke of.
„ „ „ *hart*. Orford, Earl of.
„ „ „ lion. Ampthill, Baron.
„ „ „ „ Bedford, Duke of.
„ „ „ „ Gort, Viscount.
„ „ „ „ Russell, Earl.
„ „ „ „ Strafford, Earl of.
„ „ „ pegasus. Dunsany, Baron.
„ „ „ „ Fingall, Earl of.
„ „ „ „ Louth, Baron.
„ „ „ *sea-horse*. Torrington, Viscount.
„ „ „ stag. Egmont, Earl of.
„ „ „ unicorn. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
„ natural, and—
Greyhound. St. Albans, Duke of.

Antelope, natural, and—
Griffin. Barnard, Baron.
Horse. Plunket, Baron.
„ Rathmore, Baron.
Lion. Holm-Patrick, Baron.
Stag. Orkney, Earl of.
Wild man. Hamilton of Dalzell, Baron.
Antelopes, heraldic. Abercorn, Duke of.
„ „ Boston, Baron.
„ „ Carew, Baron.
„ natural. Dysart, Earl of.
„ „ Hamilton, Duke of.
„ „ „ Bart.
„ „ Penrhyn, Baron.
„ „ Willoughby de Broke, Baron.
Apes. Stirling-Maxwell, Bart.

Bards. Pontypridd, Baron.
Bear and bull. Revelstoke, Baron.
„ „ dragon. Clwyd, Baron.
„ „ griffin. Sondes, Earl.
„ „ horse. Chichester, Earl of.
„ „ *swan.* Beauchamp, Earl.
„ „ „ Guise, Bart.
„ „ *tiger.* Hardinge, Baron.
Bears. Ashburton, Baron.
„ Cromer, Earl of.
„ D'Abernon, Baron.
„ Forbes of Castle-Newe, Bart.
„ „ „ Pitsligo, Bart.
„ Harewood, Earl of.
„ Northbrook, Earl of.
„ Tweedmouth, Baron.
Beaver and wolf hound. Shaughnessy, Baron.
Beavers. Beaverbrook, Baron.
„ Dorchester, Baroness.

Blackamoors. Hertford, Marquis of.
Bloodhounds. Campbell of Abernchill, Bart.
„ Forbes, Baron.
Boar and *lion*. Esher, Viscount.
„ „ „ Vernon, Baron.
„ „ mower. Ashton of Hyde, Baron.
„ „ *wyvern*. Lyveden, Baron.
Boars. Clifton, Baroness.
„ Devon, Earl of.
„ Faber, Baron.
„ Grimthorpe, Baron.
„ Lamington, Baron.
„ Wittenham, Baron.
Buck and *greyhound*. Chesham, Baron.
„ „ „ Pringle, Bart.
„ „ griffin. Vaux, Baron.
„ „ horse. Conyngham, Marquis.
„ „ knight. Lockhart, Bart.
„ „ negro. Buxton, Bart.
„ „ tiger. Melville, Viscount.
„ „ „ Teynham, Baron.
„ „ unicorn. Macgregor, Bart.
Bucks. Buckmaster, Baron.
„ Denbigh, Earl of.
„ Devonshire, Duke of.
„ Farnham, Baron.
„ Leitrim, Earl of.
„ Lovat, Baron.
„ Stratheden, Baron.
„ Tweeddale, Marquis of.
„ Wrenbury, Baron.
Buffalo and *tiger*. Hewell, Bart.
Bull and *bear*. Revelstoke, Baron.
„ „ *eagle*. Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Bart.
„ „ *griffin*. Westmoreland, Earl of.
„ „ horse. Makgill, Bart.

Bull and lion. Carlisle, Earl of.
„ „ „ Croft, Bart.
„ „ „ Wharton, Baron.
„ „ *ram.* Cloncurry, Baron.
„ „ *talbot.* Shaftesbury, Earl of.
„ „ unicorn. Somerset, Duke of.
„ „ wolf. Hampden, Viscount.
Bulls. Abergavenny, Marquis of.
„ Airlie, Earl of.
„ Bledisloe, Baron.
„ De Hoghton, Bart.
„ Emmott, Baron.
„ Gainsborough, Earl of.
„ Ridley, Viscount.
Burmese warriors. Campbell of Ava, Bart.

Camel and *gnu.* Kitchener, Viscount.
Canadian Indians. Amherst, Earl.
Carpenter and mechanic. Armitstead, Baron.
„ „ stonemason. Ashcombe, Baron.
Cat-a-mountain and *antelope.* Wallscourt, Baron.
Cats-a-mountain. Clanricarde, Marquis of.
Cavalryman—
„ 5th Dragoons, and *horse.* Rossmore, Baron.
„ Egyptian, and *Egyptian infantryman.* Grenfell, Baron.
„ Northamptonshire Yeomanry, and *reaper.* Lilford, Baron.
„ Strathcona's horse, and *navvy.* Strathcona, Baron.
Cavalrymen, 7th Dragoons and 12th Lancers. Vivian, Baron.
Centaur and man in armour. Faringdon, Baron.
Chamois. Portsmouth, Earl of.
„ Bryce, Viscount.
Chough and hind. Bolton, Baron.
Choughs. Colebrooke, Baron.
„ Howe, Earl.
„ Rowley, Bart.
Christian slave and lion. Exmouth, Viscount.

Clio and *Hermes*. Burnham, Baron.
Cock and lion. Castlemaine, Baron.
Cockatrice and wolf. De La Warr, Earl.
Cockatrice and *wyvern*. Lanesborough, Earl of.
Cockatrices. Donoughmore, Earl of.
„ Nugent, Bart.
„ Westmeath, Earl of.
Collie dogs. Loreburn, Earl.
Collier and *smith*. Glanusk, Baron.
Countrymen. Hay of Park Place, Bart.
Cromwellian soldiers. Aldenham, Baron.

Deer. Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart.
Deerhound and *otter*. Seton, Bart.
Deerhounds. Pentland, Baron.
Diver and Mexican *peon*. Cowdray, Viscount.
Doctor of Laws and Earl. Aberdeen, Earl of.
Doctor of Science and *labourer*. Mond, Bart.
Doctors of Civil Law. Courtney, Baron.
Dog of chase and *antelope*. Hunter-Blair, Bart.
Doves. Askwith, Baron.
„ Dunbar, Bart.
„ Dunedin, Baron.
Dragon and *bear*. Clwyd, Baron.
„ „ *eagle*. Treowen, Baron.
„ „ *goat*. Glantawe, Baron.
„ „ *horse*. Swansea, Baron.
„ „ lion. Gough, Viscount.
„ „ „ Monck, Viscount.
„ „ *peacock*. Hart, Bart.
„ „ *pelican*. Tenterden, Baron.
„ „ unicorn. Granard, Earl of.
„ „ „ Lisburne, Earl of.
„ „ „ Northampton, Marquis of.
Dragons. Arbuthnott, Viscount.
„ Castlestuart, Earl.

Dragons. Charlemont, Viscount.
„ Eglinton, Earl of.
„ Enniskillen, Earl of.
„ Knaresborough, Baron.
„ Listowel, Earl of.
„ North, Baron.
„ St. Oswald, Baron.
Druid and wild man. Clerk, Bart.
Druids. Monkswell, Baron.

Eagle and bull. Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Bart.
„ „ dragon. Treowen, Baron.
„ „ falcon. Bolingbroke, Viscount.
„ „ *falcon.* Clanwilliam, Earl of.
„ „ *griffin.* Rosslyn, Earl of.
„ „ justice. Atkinson, Baron.
„ „ *knight.* Napier and Ettrick, Baron.
„ „ lion. Cadogan, Earl.
„ „ „ winged. Cozens-Hardy, Baron.
„ „ „ Headley, Baron.
„ „ „ Islington, Baron.
„ „ ostrich. Churston, Baron.
„ „ owl. Selby, Viscount.
„ „ *pegasus.* St. Vincent, Viscount.
„ „ *reindeer.* Malmesbury, Earl of.
„ „ St. Fillan. Forteviot, Baron.
„ „ *stork.* Hamond-Græme, Bart.
„ „ talbot. Radstock, Baron.
„ „ triton. Sandwich, Earl of.
„ „ wyvern. Richardson, Bart.
Eagles. Addington, Baron.
„ Ashton of Ashton, Baron.
„ Clarendon, Earl of.
„ Cottesloe, Baron.
„ Coventry, Earl of.
„ Ellenborough, Baron.

Eagles. Ely, Marquis of.
„ Estcourt, Baron.
„ Fitzwygram, Bart.
„ Haldane, Viscount.
„ Heytesbury, Baron.
„ Hothfield, Baron.
„ Lauderdale, Earl of. (Plate XIII, 8.)
„ Maxwell, Bart.
„ Munro, Bart.
„ Napier, Bart.
„ Nicolson of Carnock, Bart.
„ Nicolson of Lasswade, Bart.
„ Northbourne, Baron.
„ Radnor, Earl of.
„ Redesdale, Baron.
„ Rodney, Baron.
„ St. Germans, Earl of.
„ Westbury, Baron.
„ Wolverton, Baron.
„ Wynford, Baron.

Earl and *Doctor of Laws*. Aberdeen, Earl of.

Egyptian Cavalryman and *infantryman*. Grenfell, Baron.

Elephant and *griffin*. Powis, Earl of.
„ „ horse. Dundas of Beechwood, Bart.
„ „ lion. Dundas of Arniston, Bart.
„ „ mermaid. Caledon, Earl of.
„ „ *talbot*. Hampton, Baron.

Elephants. Leverhulme, Baron.

Elk and wolfhound. Dartrey, Earl of.

Elks. Dunleath, Baron.
„ Ilkeston, Baron.

Falcon and *eagle*. Bolingbroke, Viscount.
„ „ „ Clanwilliam, Earl of.
„ „ *greyhound*. Berners, Baroness.
„ „ *griffin*. Buchanan, Bart.

Falcon and *griffin*. Carrick, Earl of.
„ „ „ Clonbrock, Baron.
„ „ „ Mountgarret, Viscount.
„ „ „ Ormonde, Marquis of.
„ „ lion. Dalrymple, Bart.
„ „ otter. Home, Bart.
„ „ *unicorn*. Ffrench, Baron.
„ „ wild man. Antrim, Earl of.
Falcons. Anstruther, Bart.
„ Carnock, Baron.
„ Combermere, Viscount.
„ Dormer, Baron.
„ Knightley, Bart.
„ Magheramorne, Baron.
„ Onslow, Earl of.
„ Pirrie, Baron
„ Ranfurly, Earl of.
„ Roden, Earl of.
„ Sudeley, Baron.
Fawn and horse. Norbury, Earl of.
„ „ lion. Limerick, Earl of.
„ „ sheep. Minto, Earl of.
Female figures. Buccleuch, Duke of.
„ „ Lee of Fareham, Baron.
„ „ Monk Bretton, Baron.
Fiji chief and *adigar of Ceylon*. Stanmore, Baron.
Foresters. Eversley, Baron.
Fortitude and truth. Kenyon, Baron.
Fox and lion. Gormanston, Viscount.
„ „ „ Simeon, Bart.
Foxes. Ilchester, Earl of.
Foxhounds. Hindlip, Baron.
Friar and *wild man*. Bertie of Thame, Viscount.
„ „ „ „ Lindsey, Earl of.
„ „ „ „ Middleton, Baron.

Gladiators. Northcliffe, Baron.
„ Rothermere, Viscount.
Gnu and camel. Kitchener, Viscount.
Goat and dragon. Glantawe, Baron.
„ „ ram. Eliott, Bart.
„ „ „ Ruthven, Baron.
„ „ unicorn. Normanby, Marquis of.
Goats. Bagot, Baron.
„ Cranworth, Baron.
„ Southwell, Viscount.
Goorkha and 92*nd Highlander*. Roberts, Earl.
Grenadier and *soldier*, 28th Regt. Johnson, Bart.
„ 73rd Regt. and *sepoy*. Harris, Baron.
Grenadiers, 16th Regt. Prevost, Bart.
„ 27th Regt. Clarina, Baron.
Greyfriar and *wild man*. Gwydyr, Baron.
Greyhound and antelope. St. Albans, Duke of.
„ „ buck. Chesham, Baron.
„ „ „ Pringle, Bart.
„ „ falcon. Berners, Baroness.
„ „ griffin. Dalhousie, Earl of.
„ „ Highlander. Burnett, Bart.
„ „ „ Lurgan, Baron.
„ „ horse. Gifford, Baron.
„ „ *lion*. Athlumney, Baron.
„ „ „ Dunsandle, Baron.
„ „ „ Fermoy, Baron.
„ „ „ Grafton, Duke of.
„ „ „ Southampton, Baron.
„ „ stag. Masham, Baron.
„ „ „ Morley, Earl of.
„ „ „ Townshend, Marquis.
„ „ unicorn. De Saumarez, Baron.
„ „ wild man. Cromartie, Countess.
„ „ „ „ Gordon-Cumming, Bart.
„ „ wyvern. Arbuthnot, Bart.

Greyhounds. Abercromby, Baron.
" " Bart.
" Ashburnham, Earl of.
" Buchanan-Riddell, Bart.
" Clifden, Viscount.
" Clinton, Baron.
" Drogheda, Earl of.
" Dundonald, Earl of.
" Farquhar, Baron.
" Fortescue, Earl.
" Furnivall, Baroness.
" Gage, Viscount.
" Heneage, Baron.
" Houston-Boswall, Bart.
" Huntingfield, Baron.
" Huntly, Marquis of.
" Innes, Bart.
" Moray, Earl of.
" Mount-Edgcumbe, Earl of.
" Newcastle, Duke of.
" Rendlesham, Baron.
" Ripon, Marquis of.
" Romilly, Baron.
" Selborne, Earl of.
" Sempill, Baron.
" Thurlow, Baron.
Griffin and *antelope*. Barnard, Baron.
" " " Manchester, Duke of.
" " *bear*. Sondes, Earl.
" " *buck* Vaux, Baron.
" " *bull*. Westmorland, Earl of.
" " *eagle*. Garvagh, Baron.
" " " Rosslyn, Earl of.
" " elephant. Powis, Earl of.
" " *falcon*. Buchanan, Bart.
" " " Carrick, Earl of.

Griffin and *falcon.* Clonbrock, Baron.
„ „ „ Mountgarret, Viscount.
„ „ „ Ormonde, Marquis of.
„ „ *greyhound.* Dalhousie, Earl of.
„ „ *hawk.* Marchamley, Baron.
„ „ horse. Ellesmere, Earl of.
„ „ *lion.* Aylesford, Earl of.
„ „ „ Birkenhead, Baron.
„ „ „ Camden, Marquis.
„ „ „ Egerton, Baron.
„ „ „ Grantley, Baron.
„ „ „ Kilbracken, Baron.
„ „ „ Leconfield, Baron.
„ „ „ Longford, Earl of.
„ „ „ Monson, Baron.
„ „ „ Peel, Viscount.
„ „ „ Tredegar, Viscount.
„ „ „ Trimlestown, Baron.
„ „ pegasus. Winchilsea, Earl of.
„ „ pelican. Lindley, Baron.
„ „ *stag.* Derby, Earl of.
„ „ „ Verulam, Earl of.
„ „ stork. Erskine, Baron.
„ „ *talbot.* Dynevor, Baron.
„ „ *tiger.* Leeds, Duke of.
„ „ *vulture.* Lifford, Viscount.
„ „ *wolf.* Cholmondeley, Marquis of.
„ „ *wyvern.* Churchill, Viscount.
„ „ „ Marlborough, Duke of.
„ „ „ Spencer, Earl.
Griffins. Barrington, Viscount.
„ Caithness, Earl of.
„ Carrington, Earl.
, Chelmsford, Baron.
, Craven, Earl of.
„ Darnley, Earl of.

Griffins. Dashwood, Bart.
„ Delamere, Baron.
„ Desborough, Baron.
„ Doneraile, Viscount.
„ Halifax, Viscount.
„ Harrowby, Earl of.
„ Latymer, Baron.
„ Lindsay, Earl of.
„ Liverpool, Earl of.
„ Mar, Earl of.
„ Mar and Kellie, Earl of.
„ Montagu, Baron.
„ Ormathwaite, Baron.
„ Ramsay, Bart.
„ Rothes, Earl of.
„ Sackville, Baron.
„ Sandys, Baron.
„ Sinclair, Baron.
„ Sinclair of Dunbeath, Bart.
„ Wentworth, Baroness.
„ (sea). Jellicoe, Viscount.

Halberdiers. Willingdon, Baron.
Hart and antelope. Orford, Earl of.
„ „ lion. Cawdor, Earl.
Hawk and griffin. Marchamley, Baron.
Hawks. Cairns, Earl.
Hercules and rhinoceros. Colville, Viscount.
Hercules, two. De Vesci, Viscount.
Hermes and Clio. Burnham, Baron.
Hermit and angel. Congleton, Baron.
Heron and lion. Buchan-Hepburn, Bart.
Herons. Amherst, Baroness.
Highlander and *greyhound.* Burnett, Bart.
„ „ „ Lurgan, Baron.
„ „ husbandman. Muir-Mackenzie, Bart.

Highlander and *negro*. Grant of Dalvey, Bart.
„ „ roebuck. Mackenzie, Bart.
„ „ wild man. Macpherson-Grant, Bart.
„ 92nd Regt. and Goorkha. Roberts, Earl.
Hind and *chough*. Bolton, Baron.
Hinds. Stirling of Faskine, Bart.
„ Winchester, Marquis of.
„ Somerleyton, Baron.
Hindu and *Mohammedan*. Faudel-Phillips, Bart.
Hope and *sailor*. Camperdown, Earl of.
Hopes. Hope, Bart.
„ Linlithgow, Marquis of.
Horse and antelope. Plunket, Baron.
„ „ „ Rathmore, Baron.
„ „ *bear*. Chichester, Earl of.
„ „ *buck*. Conyngham, Marquis.
„ „ *bull*. Makgill, Bart.
„ „ *dragon*. Swansea, Baron.
„ „ *elephant*. Dundas of Beechwood, Bart.
„ „ *fawn*. Norbury, Earl of.
„ „ *greyhound*. Gifford, Baron.
„ „ *griffin*. Ellesmere, Earl of.
„ „ *hound*. Roundway, Baron.
„ „ *knight*. Gibson-Craig, Bart.
„ „ „ Templetown, Viscount.
„ „ lion. Derwent, Baron.
„ „ „ Dunboyne, Baron.
„ „ „ Fairfax, Baron.
„ „ „ Feversham, Earl of.
„ „ „ Glenarthur, Baron.
„ „ „ Hill, Viscount.
„ „ „ Howard of Glossop, Baron.
„ „ „ Lindsay, Bart.
„ „ „ Muncaster, Baron.
„ „ „ Munster, Earl of.
„ „ „ Norfolk, Duke of.

Horse and lion. Temple, Earl.
„ „ *man-in-armour.* Jardine, Bart.
„ „ spaniel. Yarborough, Earl of.
„ „ stag. Bute, Marquis of.
„ „ „ Crawshaw, Baron.
„ „ „ Kilmorey, Earl of.
„ „ „ Ribblesdale, Baron.
„ „ „ Stuart of Wortley, Baron.
„ „ „ Wharncliffe, Earl of.
„ „ talbot. Sligo, Marquis of.
„ „ trooper, 5th Dragoons. Rossmore, Baron.
„ „ wild man. Newburgh, Earl of.
„ „ *wolfhound.* Annaly, Baron.
„ „ *wyvern.* Taaffe, Viscount.
„ winged. *See* Pegasus.
Horses. Allerton, Baron.
„ Ancaster, Earl of.
„ Antrobus, Bart.
„ Arran, Earl of.
„ Auckland, Baron.
„ Belhaven and Stenton, Baron.
„ Byron, Baron.
„ Chilston, Viscount.
„ Cottenham, Earl of.
„ Dering, Bart.
„ Elibank, Viscount.
„ Farrer, Baron.
„ Joicey, Baron.
„ Lonsdale, Earl of.
„ Mount-Stephen, Baron.
„ Newlands, Baron.
„ Robertson, Bart.
„ Stewart-Dick-Cunyngham, Bart
„ Wandsworth, Baron.
„ winged. *See* Pegasi.
Hound and horse. Roundway, Baron.

Husbandman and Highlander. Muir-Mackenzie, Bart.
„ „ *stag*. Hay of Smithfield, Bart.

Ibises. Doverdale, Baron.
Indian, North American, and *trapper*. Astor, Viscount.
Indians. Haldon, Baron.
„ Johnston, Bart.
Infantrymen. *2nd Regt.* and 38th Regt. Willshire, Bart.
„ 10th Regt. McMahon, Bart.
„ 16th Regt. Prevost, Bart.
„ 27th Regt. Clarina, Baron.
„ 28th Regt. Johnson, Bart.
„ 38th Regt. and *2nd Regt.* Willshire, Bart.
„ 52nd Regt. and *Red Indian*. Seaton, Baron.
„ 73rd Regt. and *sepoy*. Harris, Baron.
„ 92nd Regt. and *goorkha*. Roberts, Earl.
„ British and French. French, of Ypres, Viscount.
„ Roman. Ranksborough, Baron.
Irish warrior and *woman*. De Freyne, Baron.

Judean soldiers. Swaythling, Baron.
Justice and *eagle*. Atkinson, Baron.
„ „ mercy. Ashbourne, Baron.
„ „ „ Clonmell, Earl of.

Kangaroo and ostrich. Rosmead, Baron.
„ „ *tiger*. Sydenham of Combe, Baron.
Knight and *buck*. Lockhart, Bart.
„ „ eagle. Napier and Ettrick, Baron.
„ „ *horse*. Gibson-Craig, Bart.
„ „ „ Templetown, Viscount.
„ „ *lady*. Loudoun, Earl of.
„ „ *lion*. Bruce, Bart.
„ „ *Moorish prince*. Bangor, Viscount.
„ „ „ „ Valentia, Viscount.
Knights. Cavan, Earl of.
„ Cuningham, Bart.

Knights. Cunynghame, Bart.
„ Leven, Earl of.
„ Mayo, Earl of.
„ Oranmore and Browne, Baron.
„ St. Aldwyn, Viscount.
„ St. Davids, Baron.

Labourer and *D.Sc.* Mond, Bart.
Lady and knight. Loudoun, Earl of.
Leopard and lion. Headfort, Marquis of.
„ „ „ Massy, Baron.
„ „ „ Rathdonnell, Baron.
„ „ „ Suffield, Baron.
„ „ „ Trevor, Baron.
„ „ *reindeer.* Downshire, Marquis of.
„ „ *rhinoceros.* Mountcashell, Earl of.
„ „ *stag.* Campbell of Barcaldine, Bart.
„ „ wolf. Bellew, Baron.
Leopards. Belper, Baron.
„ Brabourne, Baron.
„ Bradford, Earl of.
„ Cranbrook, Earl of.
„ Desart, Earl of.
„ Dillon, Bart.
„ Gosford, Earl of.
„ Macclesfield, Earl of.
„ Macdonald, Bart.
„ Northesk, Earl of.
„ Ravensworth, Baron.
„ St. Leonards, Baron.
„ Tennyson, Baron.
Liberality and prudence. Curzon, Earl.
„ „ „ Scarsdale, Baron.
Lion and *antelope.* Ampthill, Baron.
„ „ „ Bedford, Duke of.
„ „ „ Gort, Viscount.

Lion and *antelope*. Holm-Patrick, Baron.
" " " Russell, Earl.
" " " Strafford, Earl of.
" " boar. Esher, Viscount.
" " " Vernon, Baron.
" " *bull*. Allendale, Viscount.
" " " Carlisle, Earl of.
" " " Croft, Bart.
" " " Wharton, Baron.
" " Christian slave. Exmouth, Viscount.
" " *cock*. Castlemaine, Baron.
" " *dragon*. Gough, Viscount.
" " " Monck, Viscount.
" " *eagle*. Cadogan, Earl.
" " " Cozens-Hardy, Baron.
" " " Headley, Baron.
" " " Islington, Baron.
" " *elephant*. Dundas of Arniston, Bart.
" " *falcon*. Dalrymple, Bart.
" " *fawn*. Limerick, Earl of.
" " *fox*. Gormanston, Viscount
" " " Simeon, Bart.
" " greyhound. Athlumney, Baron.
" " " Dunsandle, Baron.
" " " Fermoy, Baron.
" " " Grafton, Duke of.
" " " Southampton, Baron.
" " griffin. Aylesford, Earl of.
" " " Birkenhead, Baron.
" " " Camden, Marquis.
" " " Egerton, Baron.
" " " Grantley, Baron.
" " " Kilbracken, Baron.
" " " Leconfield, Baron.
" " Longford, Earl of.
" " Monson, Baron.

Lion and griffin. Peel, Viscount.
" " " Tredegar, Viscount.
" " " Trimlestown, Baron.
" " *hart.* Cawdor, Earl.
" " *heron.* Buchan-Hepburn, Bart.
" " *horse.* Derwent, Baron.
" " " Dunboyne, Baron.
" " " Fairfax, Baron.
" " " Feversham, Earl of.
" " " Glenarthur, Baron.
" " " Hill, Viscount.
" " " Howard of Glossop, Baron.
" " " Lindsay, Bart.
" " " Muncaster, Baron.
" " " Munster, Earl of.
" " " Norfolk, Duke of.
" " " Temple, Earl.
" " knight. Bruce, Bart.
" " *leopard.* Headfort, Marquis of.
" " " Massy, Baron.
" " " Rathdonnell, Baron.
" " " Suffield, Baron.
" " " Trevor, Baron.
" " *mermaid.* Polwarth, Baron.
" " moor. Londonderry, Marquis of.
" " *ostrich.* Walker, Bart.
" " otter. Coleridge, Baron.
" " *owl.* Arundell, Baron.
" " panther. Carnarvon, Earl of.
" " " Pembroke, Earl of.
" " porcupine. De L'Isle and Dudley, Baron.
" " reindeer. Bath, Marquis of.
" " sailor. Nelson, Earl.
" " *sea-dog.* Mowbray, Baron.
" " sea-horse. Lichfield, Earl of.
" " " Stradbroke, Earl of.

Lion and *stag*. Ashtown, Baron.
" " " Athlone, Earl of.
" " " Brougham and Vaux, Baron.
" " " Cambridge, Marquis of.
" " " Cheylesmore, Baron.
" " " Clancarty, Earl of.
" " " Crofton, Baron.
" " " Dartmouth, Earl of.
" " " Hardwicke, Earl of.
" " " Hatherton, Baron.
" " " Henley, Baron.
" " " Maxwell, Bart.
" " " Montefiore, Bart.
" " " Mostyn, Baron.
" " " Sheffield, Baron.
" " *swan*. Stafford, Baron.
" " talbot. Talbot, Baron.
" " " Weardale, Baron.
" tiger. Darcy de Knayth, Baroness.
" " " De Blaquiere, Baron.
" " " Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of.
" " " Grey, Earl.
" " " Harlech, Baron.
" " " Inchcape, Baron.
" " " Llangattock, Baron.
" " *unicorn*. British Royal.
" " " Falkland, Viscount.
" " " Rothschild, Baron.
" " " Strathmore, Earl of.
" " wild man. Atholl, Duke of.
" " " " Blythswood, Baron.
" " " " Campbell of Succoth, Bart.
" " " " Duff-Sutherland-Dunbar, Bart.
" " " " Dunmore, Earl of.
" " " " Fife, Duchess of.
" " " " Galloway, Earl of.

Lion and wild man. Glasgow, Earl of.
" " " " Seafield, Earl of.
" " " " Shaw-Stewart, Bart.
" " wyvern. Grey-de-Ruthyn, Baron.
" " " Grey-Egerton, Bart.
" " " Wilton, Earl of.
" (*winged*) and eagle. Cozens-Hardy, Baron.

Lions. Aberdare, Baron.
" Acton, Baron.
" Albemarle, Earl of.
" Argyll, Duke of.
" Baillie, Bart of.
" Bateman, Baron.
" Berkeley, Baroness.
" Bessborough, Earl of.
" Braybrooke, Baron.
" Braye, Baron. (Winged.)
" Brownlow, Earl.
" Burrard, Bart.
" Burton, Baroness.
" Camoys, Baron.
" Carbery, Baron.
" Carisbrooke, Marquis of.
" Castlestuart, Baron.
" Clanmorris, Baron.
" Cork and Orrery, Earl of.
" Cowley, Earl.
" Crawford, Earl of.
" Dalgleish, Bart.
" Denman, Baron.
" Deramore, Baron.
" Dick-Lauder, Bart.
" Downe, Viscount.
" Durham, Earl of.
" Edmonstone, Bart.
" Effingham, Earl of.

Lions. Eldon, Earl of.
,, Emly, Baron.
,, Erne, Earl of.
,, Essex, Earl of.
,, Exeter, Marquis of.
,, Fauconberg, Baroness.
,, Foley, Baron.
,, Gerard, Baron.
,, Gray, Baroness.
,, Guillamore, Viscount.
,, Hardinge, Viscount.
,, Hastings, Baron.
,, Hawarden, Viscount.
,, Home, Earl of.
,, Honyman, Bart.
,, Howard-de-Walden, Baron.
,, Hume-Campbell, Bart.
,, Hylton, Baron.
,, Inchiquin, Baron.
,, Jersey, Earl of.
,, Killanin, Baron.
,, Kilmaine, Baron.
,, Kinahan, Bart.
,, Kingston, Earl of.
,, Knutsford, Viscount.
,, Lisle, Baron.
,, Mansfield, Earl of.
,, Manvers, Earl.
,, Merthyr, Baron.
,, Mexborough, Earl of.
,, Milford-Haven, Marquis of.
,, Newborough, Baron.
,, Normanton, Earl of.
,, Northumberland, Duke of.
,, O'Hagan, Baron.
,, O'Neill, Baron.

Lions. Petre, Baron.
„ Playfair, Baron.
„ Pole, Bart.
„ Poltimore, Baron.
„ Portland, Duke of.
„ Romney, Earl of.
„ Rosebery, Earl of.
„ St. Levan, Baron.
„ Salisbury, Marquis of.
„ Sefton, Earl of.
„ Seton-Steuart, Bart.
„ Shannon, Earl of.
„ Somers, Baron.
„ Suffolk, Earl of.
„ Tankerville, Earl of.
„ Tichborne, Bart.
„ Ventry, Baron.
„ Wellington, Duke of.
„ Winterton, Earl.
„ Zetland, Marquis of.
Lowland Scots. Kinnoull, Earl of.
Lynxes. Kenmare, Earl of.
„ Methuen, Baron.

Mallards. Brassey, Earl.
Man-at-arms and scribe. Stamfordham, Baron.
Man-in-armour and *centaur*. Faringdon, Baron.
„ „ *horse*. Jardine, Bart.
„ „ *stag*. Dunalley, Baron.
Man tigers. Huntingdon, Earl of.
Mastiffs. Guilford, Earl of.
„ Lovelace, Earl of.
„ Newton, Baron.
„ Ward, Bart.
Mechanic and *carpenter*. Armitstead, Baron.
Men armed. Carnwath, Earl of.

Men-in-armour. Bannerman, Bart.
„ Kintore, Earl of.
„ Midleton, Viscount.
„ Moncrieff, Baron.
„ Moncrieffe, Bart.
„ Stirling of Glorat, Bart.
Mercy and *justice*. Ashbourne, Baron.
„ „ „ Clonmell, Earl of.
Mermaid and *elephant*. Caledon, Earl of.
„ „ lion. Polwarth, Baron.
Mermaids. Boyne, Viscount.
„ Mersey, Baron.
Merman and *mermaid*. Cusack-Smith, Bart.
„ „ „ Hood, Viscount.
Mermen. Cobham, Viscount.
Miner and *weaver*. Colwyn, Baron.
Minerva and *temperance*. Langford, Baron.
Mohammedan and Hindu. Faudel-Phillips, Bart.
Monkey and reindeer. Rayleigh, Baron.
„ „ wyvern. De Clifford, Baron.
Monkeys Digby, Baron.
„ Leinster, Duke of.
„ St. John, Baron.
Moor and *lion*. Londonderry, Marquis of.
Moorish prince and *knight*. Bangor, Viscount.
„ „ „ „ Valencia, Viscount.
„ soldier and Roman soldier. Annesley, Earl.
Mower and *boar*. Ashton of Hyde, Baron.
Musketeer and Pikeman. Reay, Baron.

Navvy and trooper. Strathcona, Baron.
Negro and *buck*. Buxton, Bart.
„ „ Highlander. Grant of Dalvey, Bart.
Neptune and *sea-horse*. Hawke, Baron.
„ „ *sea-lion*. Bridport, Viscount.
Nile, figure of the, and sailor. Louis, Bart.

Nuns, Benedictine. Nunburnholme, Baron.

Opinici. Leith, Baron.
Ostrich and *eagle*. Churston, Baron.
„ „ *kangaroo*. Rosmead, Baron.
„ „ lion. Walker, Bart.
„ „ seal. Maclean, Bart.
Ostriches. Buchan, Earl of.
„ Leicester, Earl of.
Otter and *deerhound*. Seton, Bart.
„ „ *falcon*. Home, Bart.
„ „ *lion*. Coleridge, Baron.
„ „ stag. Henniker, Baron.
„ „ *swan*. Balfour, Baron.
Otters. Kinross, Baron.
Ounces, Bristol, Marquis of.
Owl and *eagle*. Selby, Viscount.
„ „ lion. Arundell, Baron.
Owls. Airedale, Baron.
„ Phillimore, Baron.

Panther and *lion*. Carnarvon, Earl of.
„ „ „ Pembroke, Earl of.
„ „ *wyvern*. Beaufort, Duke of.
„ „ „ Raglan, Baron.
Parrots. Cathcart, Earl.
„ Scarbrough, Earl of.
„ Zouche, Baron.
Pathan and *Sikh*. Lawrence, Baron.
Peacock and *dragon*. Hart, Bart.
Pegasi. Crewe, Marquis of.
„ Cross, Viscount.
„ Lansdowne, Marquis of.
„ Ludlow, Baron.
„ Molesworth, Viscount.
„ Powerscourt, Viscount.
„ Queensberry, Marquis of. (Plate XIII, 3.)

Pegasus and *antelope*. Dunsany, Baron.
„ „ „ Fingall, Earl of.
„ „ „ Louth, Baron.
„ „ *eagle*. St. Vincent, Viscount.
„ „ *griffin*. Winchilsea, Earl of.
„ „ *stag*. Berwick, Baron.
Pelican and dragon. Tenterden, Baron.
„ „ griffin. Lindley, Baron.
Peon, Mexican, and diver. Cowdray, Viscount.
Pikeman and *musketeer*. Reay, Baron.
Pilgrim and *wild man*. Abingdon, Earl of.
Porcupine and *lion*. De L'Isle and Dudley, Baron.
Porters of Bank of England. Cunliffe, Baron.
Prudence and *liberality*. Curzon, Earl.
„ „ „ Scarsdale, Baron.

Ram and bull. Cloncurry, Baron.
„ „ goat. Eliott, Bart.
„ „ „ Ruthven, Baron.
Rams. De Ramsey, Baron.
„ Holden, Baron.
„ Sherard, Baron.
Ratchhounds. Colquhoun, Bart.
Ravens. Dunraven, Earl of.
Reaper and—
Trooper, Northamptonshire Yeomanry. Lilford, Baron.
Red Indian and soldier, 52nd Regt. Seaton, Baron.
Reindeer. Kensington, Baron.
„ and eagle. Malmesbury, Earl of.
„ „ leopard. Downshire, Marquis of.
„ „ *lion*. Bath, Marquis of.
„ „ *monkey*. Rayleigh, Baron.
„ „ talbot. Ferrers, Earl.
„ „ „ Hereford, Viscount.
Rhinoceros and *Hercules*. Colville, Viscount.
„ „ leopard. Mountcashell, Earl of.

Robins. Robson, Baron.
Roebuck and *Highlander*. Mackenzie, Bart.
Roebucks. Charnwood, Baron.
„ Macnaghton, Baron.
„ Miller of Glenlee, Bart.
Roman senator and *Roman soldier*. Haversham, Baron.
„ soldier and *Moorish soldier*. Annesley, Earl.
Royal Engineer and *Sikh*. Napier of Magdala, Baron.
„ *Marine* and sailor. Goschen, Viscount.

Sailor and Christian slave. Milne, Bart.
„ „ figure of the Nile. Louis, Bart.
„ „ hope. Camperdown, Earl of.
„ „ lion. Nelson, Earl.
„ „ Royal Marine. Goschen, Viscount
„ „ weaver. Shuttleworth, Baron.
Sailors. Aylmer, Baron.
„ Fisher, Baron.
„ Hotham, Baron.
„ Inverclyde, Baron.
„ Inverforth, Baron.
„ Lambourne, Baron.
„ Queensborough, Baron.
Salmon and seal. Rowallan, Baron.
Sambur and *hound*. MacDonnell, Baron.
Scribe and man-at-arms. Stamfordham, Baron.
Sea-dog and lion. Mowbray, Baron.
Sea-dogs. Furness, Baron.
Sea-griffins. Jellicoe, Viscount.
Sea-gulls. Kinnear, Baron.
Sea-horse and antelope. Torrington, Viscount.
„ „ lion. Lichfield, Earl of.
„ „ „ Stradbroke, Earl of.
„ „ Neptune. Bridport, Viscount.
„ „ „ Hawke, Baron.
Sea-horses. Pocock, Bart.

Sea-lion and wyvern. Hambleden, Viscountess.
Sea-lions. Devonport, Baron.
„ Falmouth, Viscount.
Seal and *ostrich*. Maclean, Bart.
„ „ salmon. Rowallan, Baron.
Seals. Alverstone, Baron.
Sepoy and *Grenadier*, 73*rd Regt.* Harris, Baron.
Sheep and fawn. Minto, Earl of.
Sikh and pathan. Lawrence, Baron.
„ „ Royal Engineer. Napier of Magdala, Baron.
Slave, Christian, and sailor. Milne, Bart.
Smith and collier. Glanusk, Baron.
Smiths. Armstrong, Baron.
Spaniel and horse. Yarborough, Earl of.
Spaniels. Haddington, Earl of.
Sphinxes. Malet, Bart.
Springboks. De Villiers, Baron.
„ Milner, Viscount.
Squirrels. Southborough, Baron.
St. Fillan and *eagle*. Forteviot, Baron.
Stag and antelope. Egmont, Earl of.
„ „ „ Orkney, Earl of.
„ „ *greyhound*. Masham, Baron.
„ „ „ Morley, Earl.
„ „ „ Townshend, Marquis.
„ „ griffin. Derby, Earl of.
„ „ „ Verulam, Earl of.
„ „ horse. Bute, Marquis of.
„ „ „ Crawshaw, Baron.
„ „ „ Kilmorey, Earl of.
„ „ „ Ribblesdale, Baron.
„ „ „ Stuart of Wortley, Baron.
„ „ „ Wharncliffe, Earl of.
„ „ husbandman. Hay of Smithfield, Bart.
„ „ leopard. Campbell of Barcaldine, Bart.
„ „ lion. Ashtown, Baron.

Stag and lion. Athlone, Earl of.
„ „ „ Brougham and Vaux, Baron.
„ „ „ Cambridge, Marquis of.
„ „ „ Cheylesmore, Baron.
„ „ „ Clancarty, Earl of.
„ „ „ Crofton, Baron.
„ „ „ Dartmouth, Earl of.
„ „ „ Hardwicke, Earl of.
„ „ „ Hatherton, Baron.
„ „ „ Henley, Baron.
„ „ „ Maxwell, Bart.
„ „ „ Montefiore, Bart.
„ „ „ Mostyn, Baron.
„ „ „ Sheffield, Baron.
„ „ *man-in-armour.* Dunalley, Baron
„ „ *otter.* Henniker, Baron.
„ „ pegasus. Berwick, Baron.
„ „ *talbot.* Buckinghamshire, Earl of.
„ „ *tiger.* Glenconner, Baron.
„ „ „ Scott, Bart.
„ „ *unicorn.* Bandon, Earl of.
Stags. Ardilaun, Baron.
„ Bathurst, Earl.
„ Blyth, Baron.
„ Breadalbane, Marquis of.
„ Burgh, Baron.
„ Courtown, Earl of.
„ Fraser, Bart.
„ Glentanar, Baron.
„ Herschell, Baron.
„ Hollenden, Baron.
„ Iddesleigh, Earl of.
„ Iveagh, Viscount.
„ Kesteven, Baron.
„ Lister, Baron.
„ Massarene, Viscount.

Stags. Reid, Bart.
„ Rollo, Baron.
„ Rotherham, Baron.
„ Sidmouth, Viscount.
„ Tollemache, Baron.
„ Turing, Bart.
„ Waterpark, Baron.
„ Wicklow, Earl of.
Stonemason and *carpenter*. Ashcombe, Baron.
Stork and eagle. Hamond-Græme, Bart.
„ „ griffin. Erskine, Baron.
„ „ *swan*. Anslow, Baron.
Storks. Avebury, Baron.
„ Montrose, Duke of.
„ Norton, Baron.
„ Stair, Earl of.
„ Teignmouth, Baron.
Swan and bear. Beauchamp, Earl.
„ „ „ Guise, Bart.
„ „ lion. Stafford, Baron.
„ „ otter. Balfour, Baron.
„ „ stork. Anslow, Baron.
Swans. Ailsa, Marquis of.
„ Cawley, Baron.
„ Greville, Baron.
„ Halsbury, Earl of.
„ Warwick, Earl of.
„ Wemyss, Earl of.

Talbot and bull. Shaftesbury, Earl of.
„ „ *eagle*. Radstock, Baron.
„ „ elephant. Hampton, Baron.
„ „ griffin. Dynevor, Baron.
„ „ *horse*. Sligo, Marquis of.
„ „ *lion*. Talbot, Baron.
„ „ „ Weardale, Baron.

Talbot and *reindeer*. Ferrers, Earl.
„ „ „ Hereford, Viscount.
„ „ stag. Buckinghamshire, Earl of.
„ „ tiger. Montague-Pollock, Bart.
„ „ wild man. Portman, Viscount.
„ „ wolf. Chesterfield, Earl of.
„ „ „ Harrington, Earl of.
„ „ „ Stanhope, Earl.
Talbots. Alington, Baron.
„ Beaumont, Baroness.
„ Ebury, Baron.
„ Forester, Baron.
„ Pollock, Bart.
„ Sanderson, Baron.
„ Savile, Baron.
„ Shrewsbury and Talbot, Earl of.
„ Southesk, Earl of.
„ Stalbridge, Baron.
„ Waldegrave, Earl.
„ Westminster, Duke of.
Tartar and *Zulu*. Loch, Baron.
Temperance and *Minerva*. Langford, Baron.
Terriers. Terrington, Baron.
Tiger, Bengal, and bear. Hardinge, Baron.
„ „ „ *buck*. Melville, Viscount.
„ „ „ *buffalo*. Hewett, Bart.
„ „ „ kangaroo. Sydenham of Combe, Baron.
„ „ „ lion. Grey, Earl.
„ „ „ „ Inchcape, Baron.
„ „ „ „ Llangattock, Baron.
„ „ „ stag. Glenconner Baron.
„ „ „ wolf. Wolverhampton, Viscount.
„ heraldic, and buck. Teynham, Baron.
„ „ „ griffin. Leeds, Duke of.
„ „ „ lion. Darcy de Knayth, Baroness.
„ „ „ „ De Blaquiere, Baron.

Tiger, heraldic, and lion. Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of.
„ „ „ „ Harlech, Baron.
„ „ „ stag. Scott, Bart.
„ „ „ talbot. Montague-Pollock, Bart
„ „ „ wolf. Templemore, Baron.
Tiger cats. Belmore, Earl of.
Tigers, Bengal. Macdonald, Baron.
„ „ Outram, Bart.
„ „ Rathcreedan, Baron.
Tigers, heraldic. Agnew, Bart.
„ „ Anglesea, Marquis of.
„ „ Ashbrooke, Viscount.
„ „ Huntingdon, Earl of. (Man faced.)
„ „ Portarlington, Earl of.
Trapper and Indian. Astor, Viscount.
Triton and *eagle*. Sandwich, Earl of.
Tritons. Otway, Bart.
Truth and *fortitude*. Kenyon, Baron.

Unicorn and angel. Lothian, Marquis of.
„ „ *antelope*. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
„ „ *buck*. Macgregor, Bart.
„ „ bull. Somerset, Duke of.
„ „ *dragon*. Granard, Earl of.
„ „ „ Lisburne, Earl of.
„ „ „ Northampton, Marquis of.
„ „ falcon. Ffrench, Baron.
„ „ *goat*. Normanby, Marquis of.
„ „ *greyhound*. De Saumarez, Baron.
„ „ lion. British Royal.
„ „ „ Falkland, Viscount.
„ „ „ Rothschild, Baron.
„ „ „ Strathmore, Earl of.
„ „ *stag*. Bandon, Earl of.
Unicorns. Canterbury, Viscount.
„ Chetwynd, Viscount.

Unicorns. Colchester, Baron.
„ Ducie, Earl of.
„ Galway, Viscount.
„ Kingsale, Baron.
„ Leigh, Baron.
„ Llandaff, Viscount.
„ Manners, Baron.
„ Michelham, Baron.
„ Plymouth, Earl of.
„ Ritchie, Baron.
„ Rutland, Duke of.
„ Stamford, Earl of.
„ Wrottesley, Baron.

Vulcans. Ashby St. Ledgers, Baron.
„ Wimborne, Baron.
Vulture and *griffin*. Lifford, Viscount.
Vultures. Graves, Baron.

Weaver and miner. Colwyn, Baron.
Weaver and *sailor*. Shuttleworth, Baron.
Wild man and antelope. Hamilton of Dalzell, Baron.
„ „ „ *Druid*. Clerk, Bart.
„ „ „ *falcon*. Antrim, Earl of.
„ „ „ friar. Bertie of Thame, Viscount.
„ „ „ „ Lindsey, Earl of.
„ „ „ „ Middleton, Baron.
„ „ „ greyfriar. Gwydyr, Baron.
„ „ „ *greyhound*. Cromartie, Countess of.
„ „ „ „ Gordon-Cumming, Bart.
„ „ „ *Highlander*. Macpherson-Grant, Bart.
„ „ „ *horse*. Newburgh, Earl of.
„ „ „ *lion*. Atholl, Duke of.
„ „ „ „ Blythswood, Baron.
„ „ „ „ Campbell of Succoth, Bart.
„ „ „ „ Duff-Sutherland-Dunbar, Bart.
„ „ „ „ Dunmore, Earl of.

Wild man and *lion*. Fife, Duchess of.
„ „ „ „ Galloway, Earl of.
„ „ „ „ Glasgow, Earl of.
„ „ „ „ Seafield, Earl of.
„ „ „ „ Shaw-Stewart, Bart.
„ „ „ pilgrim. Abingdon, Earl of.
„ „ „ *talbot*. Portman, Viscount.
„ „ „ *wild woman*. Poulett, Earl.
„ „ „ wolf. Sutherland, Duke of.
Wild men. Ailesbury, Marquis of.
„ „ Baynes, Bart.
„ „ Boxall, Bart.
„ „ Calthorpe, Baron.
„ „ Douglas, Bart.
„ „ Drummond, Bart.
„ „ Elgin, Earl of.
„ „ Elphinstone, Baron.
„ „ Erroll, Earl of.
„ „ Fife, Duke of.
„ „ Fitzwilliam, Earl.
„ „ Herries, Baroness.
„ „ Kimberley, Earl of.
„ „ Kinnaird, Baron.
„ „ Morton, Earl.
„ „ Noble, Bart.
„ „ Ogilvy, Bart.
„ „ Perth, Earl of.
„ „ Ross, Bart.
„ „ Roxburghe, Duke of.
„ „ Torpichen, Baron.
Wild woman and wild man. Poulett, Earl.
Wolf and *bull*. Hampden, Viscount.
„ „ *cockatrice*. De La Warr, Earl.
„ „ griffin. Cholmondeley, Marquis of.
„ „ leopard. Bellew, Baron.
„ „ *talbot*. Chesterfield, Earl of.

Wolf and *talbot*. Harrington, Earl of.
„ „ „ Stanhope, Earl.
„ „ *tiger*. Templemore, Baron.
„ „ „ Wolverhampton, Viscount.
„ „ *wild man*. Sutherland, Duke of.
Wolf dogs. Saye and Sele, Baron.
Wolfhound and *beaver*. Shaughnessy, Baron.
„ „ *elk*. Dartrey, Earl of.
„ „ horse. Annaly, Baron.
„ „ sambur. MacDonnell, Baron.
Wolfhounds. Hemphill, Baron.
Wolves. Barrymore, Baron.
„ Biddulph, Baron.
„ Donegall, Marquis of.
„ Granville, Earl.
„ Harberton, Viscount.
„ Lathom, Earl of.
„ Lucan, Earl of.
„ Rendel, Baron.
„ Sherborne, Baron.
„ Welby, Baron.
„ Wenlock, Baron.
„ Wolseley, Viscount.
Woman and Irish warrior. De Freyne, Baron.
Women. *See* female figures.
Woodpeckers. Peckover, Baron.
Wyvern and boar. Lyneden, Baron.
„ „ cockatrice. Lanesborough, Earl of.
„ „ *eagle*. Richardson, Bart.
„ „ *greyhound*. Arbuthnot, Bart.
„ „ *griffin*. Churchill, Viscount.
„ „ „ Marlborough, Duke of.
„ „ „ Spencer, Earl.
„ „ horse. Taaffe, Viscount.
„ „ lion. Grey-Egerton, Bart.
„ „ „ Grey de Ruthyn, Baron.

Wyvern and lion. Wilton, Earl of.
„ „ *monkey*. De Clifford, Baron.
„ „ panther. Beaufort, Duke of.
„ „ „ Raglan, Baron.
„ „ sea-lion. Hambleden, Viscountess.
Wyverns. Aberconway, Baron.
„ Burghclere, Baron.
„ Clifford, Baron.
„ Meath, Earl of.
„ Walsingham, Baron.

Zulu and tartar. Loch, Baron.

Several high officials have a right to show insignia of office projecting from behind their shields. Field marshals' batons are usually so shown. An admirable list of these curious additions to coats-of-arms, many of which are seldom used, is given in Fox-Davies' *Art of Heraldry* in Chapter XL.

CHAPTER V

The Royal Heraldry of Great Britain and Ireland

THE royal coat-of-arms of England is really that of the sovereignty, and distinct from the personal and family coats-of-arms of the various sovereigns. But although they are to a great extent impersonal, they nevertheless assume a certain personal status, and we speak and think and deal with the coat-of-arms of any particular sovereign exactly as if it really were his own, and ignore the fact that his family coat may have been that of the Stuarts or of the Guelphs. Family supporters, however, have often been used royally in past times.

The coats-of-arms of the Norman kings are only traditional, but towards the end of the twelfth century a coat was attributed to them which is now considered to have been used at an earlier period than is recorded anywhere. This coat is two golden lions passant guardant on a red ground. Heraldically they are lions leopardés, that is to say, lions in the position of leopards, because in heraldry a lion, without any further description, is rampant. The two lions of Normandy first show on the shield carried by Prince John, the younger son of Henry II, on his seal as Count of Mortaigne and Lord of Ireland, made about 1180 (Plate XIV, 1). On the front of his helmet shows a figure which may also represent a lion passant, but it is very indistinct.

Henry II married Eleanor of Aquitaine, and the traditional coat-of-arms of Aquitaine was one golden lion, or a leopard, passant guardant on a red ground. Henry is said to have combined the two lions of Normandy with the one of Aquitaine, but there appears to be no authority for the statement. There is, however, no doubt that Richard I did so combine the lions, as on the counterseal of his second Great Seal, made in 1197, his shield is shown bearing three lions passant guardant in pale just as we have them now (Plate XIV, 2). This coat-of-arms is therefore the oldest royal coat-of-arms now existing in Europe, as also our Royal Family is the oldest royal family now reigning in Europe. A lion passant shows on the helmet of Richard I, but exactly when this crest lion became statant is difficult to say, but it certainly was statant in the time of the Black Prince as it so shows on his helmet, chapeau, and crest now at Canterbury (Plate IX, 6).

The earliest authority for the colours of the lions and the shields they belong to is I believe to be found in a manuscript now in the British Museum (Cotton, "Vitellius," A, XIII) written and illuminated in the reign of Henry III, and in which is a picture of the Battle of Hastings. Duke William carries a shield with three golden lions on a red ground; there only ought to be two, but illustrators of manuscripts, in those days, were not antiquaries, but drew things as they were in their own time and as observed by themselves.

There is often much discussion as to whether these animals are lions or leopards. They are undoubtedly lions now, and have been ever since the time of Richard I, but they appear to have been originally leopards.

Heraldically a lion has a mane, a tuft at the end of his

PLATE XIV

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12
SIGILL
ANNIS FILII REGIS ANGLIE
HENRICVS : VIII : : DIEV : ET : MON : DROIT : : REX
SOIT QVI MAL : Y PENSE
HONI
GODWITHVS
ENGLAND

tail and no spots, he is rampant, that is to say standing on one foot and pawing the air with the others, he is in profile and shows only one eye and one ear. Heraldically there should only be one lion on a shield, if there are more they are properly called lioncels.

A leopard, on the other hand, has spots all over him, a tail without any tufts at all, and no mane. Normally he is passant guardant, that is to say, walking along on three feet, his right paw raised, and looking straight at you.

Description of Plate XIV

1, Prince John. 2, Richard I. 3, Edward III. 4, Richard III. 5, Henry VII. 6, Henry VIII. 7, Edward IV. 8, Henry VIII after 1528. 9, Henry VII. 10, Cromwell. 11, Queen Elizabeth. 12, Commonwealth.

Jersey was originally part of Normandy, and one good reason for thinking that leopards were originally used on the coat-of-arms of that duchy, is that on the coins of Jersey minted before 1874, three leopards appear, spots and all, and probably this form is a true survival of the ancient coat.

Now the confusion comes in, because the English lions are not shown in the proper rampant position which alone is heraldically allowed such animals, in default of further description, but they are exactly in the proper heraldic position of leopards. In French heraldry, therefore, they are called "léopards lionnés," or "lions leopardés," in either case not simply lions. But lions they certainly are, and they are now so well known that the leopardés may quite well be left out, the description "passant guardant" fully meets the case. In this chapter I shall simply call them the lions of England. It is just possible that Richard I assumed the lion form as a distinctive

departure from the earlier form of the leopard, and his cognomen of cœur de lion may have influenced this choice.

The three lions of England show on the shields or achievements of all our sovereigns from the time of Richard I, until the present day, but they have not always occupied the same position on the shield. Until the time of Edward III, the three lions alone were used, but a change was made in 1340, when on his third great seal, the coat-of-arms of France is quartered with the English coat, occupying the place of honour in the first and fourth quarters (Plate XIV, 3).

This marks a curious historical claim that influenced not only our royal coat-of-arms, but also the royal title of our sovereigns from 1340 until 1801. It came about in this way. Edward III's mother was Isabella, daughter of Philippe IV, and her three brothers, Louis X, Philippe V, and Charles IV, all died without leaving any children. So our Edward III claimed the throne of France, by right of his mother, considering that as her brothers left no heirs, he was the next proper king, and so he assumed the title of REX FRANCIÆ, which was used by all our succeeding sovereigns until 1801.

Although 1340 is the date of the great seal on which the French coat first appears, it seems that Edward had really used it before, as Howes in his *Chronicle* says, "Touching the title and armes aforesaid, the French king said to certain Englishmen sent to him, 'Our cousin,' quoth he, 'doth wrongfully beare quartered the arms of England and France, which matter notwithstanding doth not much displease us, for that he is descended from the weaker side of our kin, and therefore as being a bachelour (he married in 1339), we would be content to

grant him license to bear part of our armes of France. But whereas in his Seals and Letters Patents, he nameth himself as well King of England as of France and doth *set the first quarter of his arms with leopards, before the quarter of lilies*, it doth grieve us very much, making apparent to the beholder that the little Island of England is to be preferred before the great Kingdom of France.' To whom Sir John Shoreditch, Kt., made answer, 'That it was the custom of men in those days to set the title and arms of their progenitors before the arms and title of the right descending of their mother; and thus of dutie and reason doth my lord the king prefer his arms'."

We must conclude that Edward III felt the force of the French protest, as not only did he give the French coat the first place, the place of honour, but it remained there for some four centuries.

In the time of Edward III, the arms of France were "Azure, semée de Fleurs-de-lys, or," and this is now called "France Ancient".

Edward's grandson, Richard II, used the same coat and so did Henry IV until 1411, when on his second great seal the French quartering only shows three fleurs-de-lys instead of the semis, and this is called "France Modern". The reduction of the fleurs-de-lys on the French coat had been made some years previously by Charles VI.

This coat, "Quarterly, 1st and 4th France Modern, 2nd and 3rd England," was used by all the succeeding sovereigns until the accession of James I. But Queen Mary I, the first Queen of England, after her marriage with Philip of Spain in 1554, impaled the coat of that country with her own until 1558.

Although the coat-of-arms of Henry IV was used by so many of our kings unchanged, there was a considerable change in the supporters they added to it. Royal supporters are difficult to follow in early times, but judging from the beautiful seals made, particularly during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, it is probable that supporters were more used than we seem to be able to prove. Our chief authorities for this period are seals, coins, and illuminated manuscripts. From the time of Henry VII, we have a splendid series on the outsides of royal books. As far as I can trace the matter, although in isolated instances other arrangements and animals are credited to our Yorkist and Lancastrian kings, the following were the most generally used.

Henry VI shows one or two white antelopes. Edward IV shows one or two of the white lions of the Mortimers, Earls of March, his ancestors (Plate XIV, 7), or a black bull, apparently a badge of Clare of Clarence, used by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, the second son of Edward III, the ancestor of the Yorkist line. He also used a white hart, which was probably derived from the badge of Richard II, who had declared Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, to be his lawful successor.

Edward V used the same white hart, and Richard III shows two white boars (Plate XIV, 4); he had used a boar as his badge before he became king. In many instances badges have been turned into supporters.

Henry VII used at first two white lions of March for his supporters (Plate XIV, 5), in compliment no doubt to the family of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Yorkist Edward IV. Then late in his reign he adopted the red dragon of Cadwallader the last of the Welsh kings, and a white greyhound, which may have been chosen either

from the De Beauforts, his own ancestors, or the Neville's, his wife's ancestors, both of whom used it as a badge (Plate XIV, 9). The red dragon has now reverted to its original status and is the present badge of Wales.

Henry VIII, during the first part of his reign, used the same dragon and greyhound supporters as his father (Plate XIV, 6), but about 1528 he adopted a golden lion instead of the greyhound, and used it as his dexter supporter, the red dragon being relegated to the sinister (Plate XIV, 8). This new arrangement shows on the keystone of the ceiling over the organ screen in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the date of which is 1528, and also on a sculptured achievement at Caerhays Castle in Cornwall. On coins it shows on pound sovereigns coined in 1542-43.

The lion is probably an excerpt from the coat-of-arms, and it, with the red dragon, remained as the royal supporters during the reigns of Edward VI, Mary, and Elizabeth.

Mary I and Queen Elizabeth used the same arms as their father, but did not often show any supporters (Plate XIV, 11).

On the death of Queen Elizabeth the crown of England devolved upon James VI of Scotland, the son of Mary Queen of Scots, who was granddaughter to Margaret, Queen of Scots, the elder daughter of Henry VII. James VI of Scotland became James I of England, or as he called it, Great Britain, and he made a very considerable change in the English royal coat-of-arms.

James I retained the Tudor coat-of-arms, France and England quarterly, as a grand quarter, and used it in the first and fourth places; he put the arms of Scotland in the second grand quarter, and the arms of Ireland in the third grand quarter (Frontispiece 1).

The coat-of-arms of Scotland is now "or, a lion rampant, within a double tressure flory-counterflory gules"; the lion is supposed to be derived from the lion badge of Earls of Northumberland and of Huntingdon, who were remote ancestors of the Scottish kings. The tressure with the fleur-de-lys is supposed to commemorate treaties between Charlemagne and Achaius, King of Scotland, or possibly other treaties as the French and the Scots had many warlike ties and assisted each other on several occasions. Indeed the French kings for a long time had a Scottish bodyguard, many particulars about which may be found in Walter Scott's novels, especially in *Quentin Durward*.

On a seal of James I, King of Scotland, the Scottish supporters are shown as two lions rampant, probably taken from the arms; this was in 1429. James IV assumed instead two unicorns, emblems of purity, and they still remain. The chain which is worn by the Scottish unicorns is said to have been added by one of the early kings as a mark of sorrow for having accidentally killed his father. The official arms of Scotland now are "Quarterly, first and fourth, Scotland, second, England, and third, Ireland," the supporters are, dexter, an unicorn of Scotland carrying a banner charged with the Cross of St. Andrew, and sinister, a lion of England carrying a banner charged with the Cross of St. George. The crest of Scotland is a crowned lion sejant affronteé, carrying in his right paw a sword and in his left a sceptre, all upon a royal crown of England. There is still a great seal for Scotland (Frontispiece 2).

A harp is said to have been given to Ireland as a coat-of-arms by Henry VIII, in recognition of her pre-eminence in music; it is said to represent the harp of Apollo Grian, or Beal. It shows, crowned, on a sixpenny piece

of 1530, on which the king is described as "Hibernie Rex" instead of "Dominus" as heretofore. The single crowned harp occurs freely on Irish coins from this date until 1561, when on a shilling of Elizabeth, three harps appear. On seals the crowned harp first shows on the second great seal of Elizabeth, on the reverse.

Before this, however, there had been other coats-of-arms for Ireland. About 1430 on a silver groat of Henry VI, shows a single crown, but on one minted a few years later there are three crowns in pale. In 1470, or thereabout, Edward IV appointed a commission to decide upon the proper form of the Irish coat-of-arms, and the result was that they declared in favour of the three crowns in pale. But nevertheless in 1491, the antiquary Rous, in painting the badges of the Earls of Warwick, shows in the case of Richard, "Lord of Ireland," the badge of a harp. In a manuscript in the British Museum of the early sixteenth century (Harl. 304), it is stated that "the armes of Yrland is Gules, III old harpes gold, stringed argent deux et ung," and Vallancy in his Irish grammar says that the harp was sacred to Apollo Grian.

So that Henry VIII seems to have had some old precedent for his adoption of a harp for the Irish coat-of-arms, but he apparently preferred one large one to three small ones, and also changed the red ground to blue.

The present crest of Ireland is a golden tower with a silver stag, golden horned and hoofed, springing out of the gateway.

The harp of Ireland on a blue ground, shows in a sixteenth century illuminated manuscript made for Queen Elizabeth. The shields shown are those of England, Ireland, and Wales, arranged upon the garter. It is in the British Museum.

The same arms as those of James I, were used by Charles I, but when Oliver Cromwell became Protector in 1653, he altered the royal achievement considerably. On his great seal he uses a quartered coat, i.e. first and fourth the Cross of St. George, second the Cross of St. Andrew, and third the Harp of Ireland, leaving out the coat of France altogether. In the centre on a scutcheon of pretence is the lion rampant of the family of Cromwell (Plate XIV, 10). For supporters he used the lion and the red dragon of the Tudor sovereigns. The royal crest, a lion statant on a royal crown, was left unchanged. Sometimes the Cross of St. George and the Harp of Ireland were shown side by side (Plate XIV, 12).

Charles II and James II both used the same achievement as Charles I. But there was a curious heraldic prophecy, made by James II after he left England in 1688 and was living at St. Germains as the guest of Louis XIV. Probably as a compliment to his host, James left out the French coat from his escutcheon, and in so doing he left "first and fourth, England, second, Scotland, and third, Ireland". This, as will at once be seen, is the exact coat-of-arms used by Queen Victoria in 1837.

When William, Prince of Orange, came to the throne of England, as joint sovereign with Mary II, he used an impaled shield; on each side was the coat-of-arms of England as used by James I, with the exception that on the dexter side the arms of Nassau, "Az., billetteé a lion rampant or" was added on a scutcheon of pretence. When he reigned alone, from 1694 to 1702, William left out the sinister coat-of-arms and used the dexter coat, his own, alone. But he also made some other differences at both the period of the joint reign and that of his single reign,

PLATE XV

1, William and Mary. 2, Queen Anne. 3, George I. 4, George III.
5, William IV. 6, Queen Victoria.

as several instances are found, in which the royal coat discards the quartered coat of France and England in the first quarter, and shows instead first, England, and second, Scotland, the coats of France and of Ireland alternating between the third and fourth quarters, sometimes in one and sometimes in the other. In all cases the coat of Nassau shows on a scutcheon of pretence (Plate XV, 1). Another coat is also rarely found showing on the dexter side the arms of Orange, and on the sinister those of Queen Mary.

Queen Anne, at first, reverted to the Jacobean coat-of-arms, but in 1706, on the legislative union, or marriage, of England and Scotland, the coats of those two countries were impaled together, a usual method of showing the coats of husband and wife, and used in the first and fourth quarters. France now occupied the second quarter and Ireland the third (Plate XV, 2). This coat remained until 1714, when the throne of England reverted to the eldest descendant of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I, and wife of Frederic, elector palatine of Bavaria. This heir was George, Duke of Brunswick, the eldest son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and his wife Sophia, grand-daughter of James I.

The Duke of Brunswick consequently succeeded to the throne on the death of Queen Anne in 1714, as George I, and he added the arms of Hanover, or, as it was called, the "English Dominions in Germany," to the royal coat. This was done by removing the fourth quarter of the late Queen's coat, which was the first quarter repeated, and substituting the new coat—"Tierceé, in pale, dexter, Brunswick, sinister Luneberg, and in base Westphalia, with, over all, on an escutcheon, the crown of Charlemagne, as a badge of the office of Arch-Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire" (Plate XV, 3).

George II, and George III, at first, used the same coat, but a change was made on the occasion of the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland, which took place January 1, 1801.

Now the coat-of-arms of France, which had been part of the English coat since 1340, was discarded, and with it the title of Rex Franciae. But the motto "Dieu et mon Droit" was retained. The impaled coats of England and Scotland were divorced and arranged separately, and the coat of the Dominions in Germany was put as a scutcheon of pretence in the middle of the shield, ensigned with an electoral cap. The coat now shows:—

Quarterly, first and fourth, England, second Scotland, third Ireland, and over all the coat of the Dominions in Germany. Tierceé, first, Gu., two lions passant guardant in pale, or, *Brunswick*. Second, Or, semeé of hearts, a lion rampant, az., *Luneberg*. Third, Gu., a horse courant, arg., *Westphalia*, and over all on a scutcheon of pretence Gu., the crown of Charlemagne, Or (Plate XV, 4).

The crown of Charlemagne is now kept at Vienna; it is one of the finest Byzantine crowns in the world, and is a rare instance of the actual existence of a well-known heraldic charge.

This coat went on until 1814, when Hanover was elevated to the dignity of a kingdom, the electoral cap which was hitherto used on the coat of the Dominions of Germany, was changed into a royal crown (Plate XV, 5).

The same coat was used by George IV and William IV, but because of the Salic Law, Queen Victoria could not reign over Hanover, so on her accession, the coat of the Dominions in Germany was left out, and the royal coat became as it still is (Plate XV, 6).

The livery colours of the great royal families that have

reigned in England, and which often show in illuminations and other places are as follows :—

The Plantagenets, as one family, used white and scarlet, but the two great divisions during the Wars of the Roses, assumed distinctive colours of their own.

The Lancastrian branch used white and blue.

The Yorkist branch used blue and crimson.

The Tudor livery was white and green.

The Stuart livery was gold and scarlet.

The Hanoverian livery is scarlet and blue.

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